FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA INTERVIEWS GROMYKO ON BLOC MEETING, OTHER MATTERS

AU2615152 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--Before his departure from here, where he took part in the meeting of the committee of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, Mr Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave an interview to a BTA correspondent.

The BTA questions were:

1. What are the results of the meeting of the committee of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries?

2. What are the prospects for the SALT-2 negotiations after the visit of U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance to Moscow last week?

3. What specific measures the socialist community has worked out for the consolidation of security and the development of European cooperation?

Mr Gromyko said:

Our meeting passed off well, we unanimously approved the final document. Each of the countries represented at the meeting set forth in detail its stand on all the questions that were subjected to discussion. I think that none of the participants in the meeting considered and considers as secret the questions that were discussed. What we discussed were chiefly questions as to how to stop the arms race and how to contribute to disarmament. The solving of these questions is a cardinal task of international life.

We unanimously took the stand at the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly to put the weight of all the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the scales in favour of disarmament, in favour of detente, which means in favour of peace. We are all of us certain that this will happen exactly so. The special session of the General Assembly will not be an easy one. It will be complicated because the problem itself is complicated. There will surely be enemies of the effective steps towards disarmament. There are such in the world. How well we would have lived had there been no enemies of disarmament. We, the socialist countries, will say in a loud voice, however, that the world must find a solution to this problem, it must find it at all costs. We will say that the material resources which now go for armaments should be transferred for improving the life of the people, so that they may eat better, have better dwellings, for education, for improving health services, for the development and upsurge of culture, science and scientific research. In brief, more and more material resources should be switched over for the welfare of the people.

At present the situation is quite abnormal. Now a huge amount of material resources are spent on the making of arms, on the making above all of means of mass annihilation of the people. No sensible person, of course, if he shows concern for the people not only in words but in deeds can reconcile himself with the thought that it should be precisely so. No, it should not be so, this is an absolutely abnormal state of affairs and socialism in a high and definite way will speak in favour of a change of the situation. Whatever the outcome may be, whatever the result of the work of the General Assembly session may be, the peoples will once again learn the truth about the stand of the socialist countries, namely that they are consistent adherents of the discontinuation of the arms race, of the reduction of military budgets, of disarmament. No one is in a state to raise a wall between the true positions of the socialist states and what the people learn through certain mass media--papers, magazines, television, radio, the information. [as received]

Which they receive about these positions. [sentence as received] Nobody can erect such a wall. This time again the people will learn the truth. This is in point of fact my answer to your first question.

As regards the second question, I will tell you in brief that in the talks that were held, in which on the Soviet side took part above all Mr L.I. Brezhnev, in which I also participated, the stand of the Soviet Union was set forth in a sufficiently full manner.

On the American side in the talks took (?part) U.S. State Secretary Vance, accompanied by assistants and advisers. I would say that on some questions there is progress. In this sense, the talks held were useful. The questions, however, are not few, they are not one or two. Had there been one or two questions, it would have been easier to talk. The questions are many and some of them are complicated. I think that practically all the questions that were subjected to discussion are also made up [of a] multitude of questions, anyway of individual elements. Headway was made on some elements in a positive direction and on others not. But even on the questions on which headway was made, even marked headway, it cannot be said that complete agreement was reached, because, as I have already said, these are complicated questions. They consist of various elements. If on one question drawing closer has been achieved, on another the sides are marking time. I so would, therefore, say the following:

Today the situation is better than 3 or 4 days ago, before these talks. There is not yet an agreement ready, though. Many further efforts will have to be made before this agreement is reached. We shall see, however, we shall see what we shall see.

We, the Soviet leadership, should like to express the hope, we declared this also in this case before the U.S. state secretary, we should like to hope that an agreement will be reached in the long run. Instead of hope, I should much like to express conviction, but it is to be regretted that now I cannot say that. Because there is another side about which we cannot speak with certainty. We can speak for ourselves: We know our stand, we want an agreement. We want the conclusion of that agreement as soon as possible. But there is the other side on which a great deal depends and which not in all respects acts objectively, which from time to time is trying to extract one-sided advantages. We are against one-sided advantages, we are for an honest, good agreement acceptable for both sides. I think that I will not remain in your debt if I conclude my answer with this.

As regards your third question--what steps the socialist states are making or are ready to make in Europe, you obviously have in mind the problem of improving the situation. A particularly large number of steps are being taken to improve the situation.

First--the task of reducing the arms race and of disarmament. It is valid for Europe to the same degree as for the whole world. For this reason we think that Europe should be the object of attention for many states, the European states above all, so as to find a possibility for reducing the quantity or, in other words, the volume of the armaments concentrated in the European arena.

We have on many occasions made good proposals on the basis of which it would be possible to find a sensible solution. Such proposals we made at the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty and in other forums. We made appropriate proposals in Vienna where the representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are holding negotiations with the representatives of certain Western states on the question of the possibility to reduce the armaments and the armed forces in Europe.

Unfortunately, despite our steps, the Western countries have not yet given up the thought of achieving such a solution of the question which would give an advantage to the West whilst the Warsaw Treaty member-countries would be put in a more unfavourable position.

In brief, to reach an inequitable agreement and not an agreement based on equality, to which we cannot agree. This we have stated straight to the point and not once. We did say it also a few days ago.

The Western countries submitted a new proposal on the theme that is being discussed in Vienna. We, like the other Warsaw Treaty members, are studying this proposal. Our first impression, however, is that by introducing this proposal for discussion in Vienna, the Western states continue to pursue the objective of obtaining one-sided advantages, one-sided advantages to their benefit.

I do not know but perhaps this is a deliberate move for haggling. I should say, however, that if they act in this way, the Western countries lengthen the road to productive talks. If they really take such a position, if they in earnest dream of an inequitable agreement, based on the inequality of the sides, if they want to obtain one-sided advantages in their favour at the expense of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, then their intention has no prospects. Then it will be impossible to reach agreement.

We should like to hope that in the long run the Western countries will also take a more sensible, a more objective position. If this happens, then a marked military detente will take place in one of the principal areas of the world. We, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries are in favour of supplementing, of blending political detente with military detente. Then the situation will improve and, who knows, perhaps a good agreement on this issue concerning Europe will be followed by some other good agreement concerning Europe and perhaps other areas of the world as well. Are not now quite a few negotiations being held in the world? We are participants in these negotiations, and we therefore attach considerable significance to this question. Nevertheless, not everything depends on us. We shall see, perhaps the Western countries on this question again will take a more logical, a more objective position.

Peace would only gain from this. It would gain in Europe, it would gain also on a broader [passage indistinct].

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON SOFIA MEETING

For the Moscow TASS in English apparent text of the communique on the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact member states, issued in Sofia on 26 April, see the East Europe section of the 27 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CEMA CONTAINERIZATION, TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM DETAILED

AU2514488Y Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--One of the biggest programmes which are carried out in the field of transport in the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the CMEA member-countries, is the programme for setting up a unified container transportation system.

Bulgaria takes part in transporting containers on a combined railway-water route to the Soviet Union and the GDR. It is planned for container transportation to have covered 20 per cent of load shipment by 1980. Ten specialized railway stations will be established. The activity of the specialized container stations in the port of Varna, the stations of Gorna Oryakhovitsa and Filipovo, is being expanded. Railway transportation is planned for big-tonnage containers from Ruse-Ungeny, Ruse-Bucharest-Budapest-Bratislava to Berlin and Warsaw. Very important to the development of the container system between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is the world's biggest ferryboat link which is under construction now--the Varna-Ilichovsk floating railway "bridge".

The programme for developing the transport links among the CMEA member-countries provides for setting up mutually bound electrified motorways from the Baltic ports of the GDR and Poland to the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria and Romania.

The transport cybernetics and automation centre has developed and applied a system for traffic control and reducing the demurrages of the CMEA common rolling stock.

Bulgaria will participate in building up the "Interlighter" joint navigation organization within the CMEA--for carrying the loaded barges to the mother-ship from the mouth of the navigable river by sea.

BRIEFS

CEMA AIR POLLUTION SESSION--The third session of the CEMA specialists on protecting the environment from car exhaust fumes began in Varna yesterday. The representatives of the individual countries reported on the results of their research and on the solution of the specific tasks connected with their comprehensive work for protecting the environment from pollution--particularly the large cities with high concentrations of transportation vehicles. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Apr 78 p 6 AU]

MORE ON GASPAR SPEECH AT WFTU CONCLUDING SESSION

AU2611087Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Tibor Thurzo report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, at the 22 April closing session of the Ninth WFTU Congress in Prague: "Sandor Gaspar's Presidential Closing Speech"]

[Text] In his speech Sandor Gaspar, on behalf of the leading organs elected at the congress, expressed his thanks for the confidence shown, which he regards as an honor, and his thanks to the deputies and those present in the capacity as observers for the lively debating spirit and the activeness with which they voiced constructive ideas to insure the successful work of the highly significant world forum.

"What is the abiding value of our congress?"--the WFTU chairman asked. "We feel that the answer lies in that which preoccupied us during the months of preparations for the congress: producing a document to provide an orientation that benefits working men in all parts of the world. Our congress has indeed provided an orientation which, proceeding from the present realities in the world, unmistakably defines the possibilities and means we must take advantage of if we regard serving the interests of the working people as our mission. We contribute our orientation, which arises from our commitment to the international workers' class, to the debate in progress on a world scale.

"At the same time everyone here was able to see for himself that we do not lack the willingness to listen to different proposals and views; that, indeed, in the event of learning of other alternatives, we are prepared to discuss possibilities that have arisen and welcome any new and constructive idea and suggestion. The essence of our orientation is commitment to the international workers' class, since we are well aware that hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world are seeking a path that will give their work and personal destiny more promising and truly more humane prospects. I emphasize once more: We believe in the correctness and justness of our orientation, but we do not regard outselves as infallible. Our goal is attainable, firm and unchangeable. However, the paths, means and methods of attaining this goal have changed and they will also change in the future.

"The international bourgeoisie, too, produces its own orientation, which is misleading and leads people astray, and, unfortunately, sometimes even undoubtedly good intentions lead to serving a bad cause. The so-called North-South dialog is frequently discussed nowadays. We do not dispute that the lot of people is poorer and more bitter in the South than in the North. However, we are certain that, whether they are led by a deliberate purpose or good intentions based on misconceived humanitarianism, the orientation provided by those who want the North-South dialog to dominate the interest of the working man is an erroneous one. Even if such a dialog--one defined in geographic terms--is concluded with partial results, the interests of capital and labor, the bourgeoisie and working men, remain irreconcilable: Whether he earns his bread in the South or North in a capitalist society, the real problem of the worker is his defenselessness. Our orientation was produced on the basis of this realtiy and it considers the genuine interests of the working man.

"Those who are present in the congress hall are well aware, too," Sandor Gaspar continued, "that, in the course of the history of mankind, many just causes have failed because those who represented them lacked the strength to defend their true cause. Let us only consider the blood, tears and sweat of our worker brothers, our best predecessors, that would pour out of the paving stones of the streets of London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam if it were possible to wring out these stones. Nobody has ever helped the working man! And, we should not have any illusions even today. Only our faith in the just cause and the worldwide strength of our organization help the workers today.

"We all know that miracles do not exist. The WFTU cannot work miracles either. But it has striven to provide a correct and unequivocal orientation. The debate of our congress just being concluded has confirmed the correctness of our concept and orientation."

Unity and the Solidarity of Workers

"The importance of unity--the significance of aspirations for unity--has been broached most frequently in this context. We all know how indispensable organizational strength and political influence on the masses are, but I am not going to analyze how many of us there are sitting in this hall and how many million working men we represent. I think we are very interested in who hears our voice, our message and orientation and where these are making an impact and to what extent.

"Many of our friends from the developing world have spoken here," the WFTU president said. "Their words revealed that they are up against many problems and worries, but it also emerged that they have raised their heads and they also told us that never again do they want to live as servants! We, too, know from our own experiences that those who have once raised their heads and looked around in the world realize sooner or later, despite any misleading intentions and maripulation, that they are not alone in their fight and struggle!

"Speakers have enumerated fine examples of the solidarity of workers throughout the world from which we can draw strength. A fact that has an encouraging effect on the awareness of strength in solidarity is the world of existing and developing socialism, the Soviet Union, which, in a historically and unprecedentedly brief time, has been developed into a world power by the liberated workers, peasants and intellectuals. We have learned that nothing is given us, workers, free. We had to struggle for each small achievement and also to be able to say today that we are not only right but we are strong as well. It is precisely to this that the bourgeoisie cannot reconcile itself. That is why it avails itself of any means to attack the socialist countries. If we take a closer look at the essence of the orientation of the bourgeoisie, which leads people astray, we realize that, in accordance with its interests, it turns most brutally against its own country's working class and trade unions. At the same time it intercedes with regard to the position and rights of trade unions operating and working in the socialist countries. Evidently, troublemaking is its real intention. We must reveal this intention also behind the increasing number of new concepts that are sometimes unexpectedly launched by the bourgeoisie."

Internationalism Is Our Cohesive Force

"The fact and the truth is that, in our changed world, it is no longer possible to do with the peoples and the workers what capital and the bourgeoisie want. The bourgeoisie cannot act according to its nature because the socialist world exists and liberated working men are building a socialist society in more and more areas of the world. Our worker brothers working in the developing world and in the capitalist countries realize and feel that today not only justice but also strength is on our side. This manifested itself at our congress. It is becoming increasingly clear to the workers that, whenever socialism is attacked, no matter from which quarter, the workers can be certain that their interests are attacked. "Our old experiences prove that internationalism is our cohesive force. National interests are important. None of the people can disavow them. The nation flourishes where workers have come to power because the internationalism of belonging together fosters everywhere the burgeoning of national interests. Still, when we raise the national banner, we raise the banner of internationalism alongside it. And even more firmly--we never let the Red banner of the internationalism of the workers fly at half-mast." In conclusion, Sandor Gaspar thanked the Czechoslovak trade unions and the Czechoslovak people bent on socialist contruction for the circumspect care they devoted to the Ninth WFTU Congress.

ATA COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD2710 50Y Tirana ATA in English 0947 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA)--The meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the member countries of the aggressive bloc of Warsaw Treaty took place in Sofia recently. The main topics of the discussion, as follows from the admission of the revisionist press, were the development of the process of "detente", "prohibition" of armaments race, "disarmament," the strengthening of "security" and development of "cooperation" in Europe and in the whole world. As always this time too, the representatives of the clique of the Kremlin exerted pressure on the "allies" to play the same tune with the policy of the Soviet social imperialists in connection with these problems. This was clearly seen during the speech delivered by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko who "set the tone of the meeting." The Soviet social imperialists exploited this meeting to further [tighten] the screws to their vassals and to make clear to them the indisputable dependency on Moscow, not only in the military field but in the political one as well. All the dissatisfaction which is emerging in the relations between the countries of the alliance where the Soviet fist rules, Moscow aims at camouflaging with the theory of the "limited sovereignty" of the "economic integration" etc.

Facts go to show that the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, chrough the aggressive blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty implement the aggressive and expansionist policy for hegemony and domination in the world.

LLESHI GREETS TANZANIA'S NYERERE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2520 52Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the unification of Tanzania, I am pleased to send you best wishes for the prosperity of the people of Tanzania and for your personal happiness.

The Albanian people greet the successes of the friendly people of Tanzania in their effort for their well-being and cordially wish them new victories in the progress and prosperity of the country and also in the struggle against colonialism.

I express my confidence that the friendly relations between our two countries will be developed and strengthened constantly for the mutual good and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAQ--A delegation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions led by Sotir Kocallari, secretary of the unions' Central Council left for Iraq. The delegation will attend the Fifth Congress of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Apr 78 AU]

TODOR ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH ANDREY GROMYKO 26 APR

LD2609347 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, who attended here the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee on the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Mr. Andrey Gromyko delivered to Mr Todor Zhivkov greetings and best wishes on behalf of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and his greetings on May Day--the day of international solidarity of workers in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism. In his turn Mr Todor Zhivkov extended warm greetings and best wishes to Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The achievements of the Bulgarian and Soviet people in the socialist and communist building, and the successful carrying out of the BCP and CPSU consistent policy in furthering all-round cooperation and closeness between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were noted with satsifaction at the talk. The exceptionally great importance of regular personal summit meetings and talks between Bulgarian and Soviet leaders for Bulgaro-Soviet relations was also emphasized. A wish was expressed to keep on making efforts in the future at deepening the indestructible Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and strengthening the unity and solidarity of all countries of the socialist community.

The complete unanimity of views in assessing contemporary world affairs and topical international issues was reaffirmed. Expressed was readiness to make all efforts at curbing the arms race and for disarmament, at strengthening security in Europe and the world.

The meeting, which proceeded in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Bulgaria's foreign minister; Mr Vladimir Bazovskiy, member of the CC of the CPSU and Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; and Mr Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT TO VISIT IN MAY

AU2619337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, will pay a friendly business-visit to Bulgaria in early May of 1978.

COMMUNIQUE ON GHANAIAN COMMISSIONER'S VISIT REPORTED

AU2410257 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Apr 78 pp 1,6 AU

[Apparent text of communique on 15-19 April visit of Col Roger Felli, Ghanaian commissioner of foreign affairs, in Bulgaria]

[Text] Col Roger Felli, Ghanaian commissioner of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 15 to 19 April 1978 at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

The Ghanaian commissioner of foreign affairs was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Col Roger Felli visited historical and cultural sites in Sofia and visited Varna and Tolbukhin Okrug, where he was acquainted with agrarian projects and resort complexes. Col Roger Felli and those accompanying him were cordially greeted wherever they visited.

Talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of understanding were conducted between the ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana.

The two ministers reviewed the bilateral political, economic and cultural relations and exchanged opinions on some issues of the present international situation.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that good results have been achieved in recent years in developing Bulgarian-Ghanaian relations and stressed that great possibilities exist for further developing and activating the relations between the two countries, especially in the areas of economy and culture.

During the visit the two ministers signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana.

The two ministers agreed to maintain periodic consultations between the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs on questions of mutual relations and the international situation.

The two ministers noted the identity or similarity of the Bulgarian and Ghanaian positions on the basic questions of the present. They noted with satisfaction that the process of detente, which is the dominating tendency in international relations, continues to strengthen and develop, overcoming obstacles created by the enemies of detente. The two sides also expressed their firm will and readiness to cooperate in the future for the strengthening of detente and for turning detente into an irreversible process.

In this context the two sides positively evaluate the results of the Belgrade meeting, at which the determination of the European peoples to further follow the route marked by Helsinki was expressed. The Belgrade meeting confirmed the necessity of implementing Helsinki's final act in its entirety and confirmed its status as a long-term program of action.

The two ministers stressed that halting the arms race and undertaking concrete measures in that aspect are of great significance for strengthening world peace and international security.

The two sides are in favor of halting the production of nuclear weapons and all nuclear experiments, banning chemical weapons and against developing and producing new types and systems of weapons for mass destruction.

The two ministers are in favor of supporting the establishment of just and equal international economic relations, liquidating discrimination and exploitation in international trade and respecting the sovereignty of the states and their natural resources.

Dwelling upon the situation on the African Continent, the two ministers, condemning the policy of repression, racial discrimination and apartheid conducted by the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia, stressed the necessity of strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of southern Africa, who are still suffering from colonial oppression, and condemned the attempts to impose neocolonialist decisions on them, aimed at creating puppet regimes. They stressed that this problem cannot be solved without the participation of the Patriotic Front, whose soldiers had the courage to take up arms in their struggle for the freedom of the Zimbabwe people.

The ministers stressed the full support of their governments for the national liberation struggle. They stressed that the sanctions against the Ian Smith racist regime must continue until he transfers the government into the hands of the people of Zimbabwe.

The two ministers expressed anxiety at the striving of the South African regime to produce its own nuclear weapon and considers it a provocation against the African peoples and a serious threat against international peace and security.

The two sides expressed their sympathy and support of the people of South Africa, who are courageously fighting for liquidating apartheid. They stressed the necessity of implementing UN and OAU decisions calling for giving independence to Namibia, for preserving its unity and territorial integrity and for recognizing SWAPO as the only legal representative of that country's people.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed the necessity of establishing a lasting peace in the area of the Horn of Africa, based on respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the area, and of constructing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between them, in accordance with the UN and OAU Charters.

Reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers expressed a unity of thought that just peace in this part of the world can be achieved only by a full withdrawal of the Israeli Army from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, by restoring the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create a national state, as well as by creating favorable conditions for independent existence of all states in that region. The two ministers are in favor of resuming the Geneva conference work, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

The two ministers of foreign affairs condemned the Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon: an aggression aimed at defeating the PLO, which only brought more tension to this part of the world. They demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The two ministers stress that the cooperation between the African countries and the countries of the socialist community is an important factor for strengthening the African countries' independence and their economic and social progress.

The two sides believe that the visit of Commissioner Roger Felli to Bulgaria and the talks which were conducted will contribute to further developing the bilateral political, economic and cultural relations, and will be an essential factor in strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana. The Ghanaian commissioner of foreign affairs expressed gratitude for the cordial hospitality shown him by the Bulgarian Government and people. He invited the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs to visit Ghana at a convenient time. The invitation was received with gratitude.

CSSR LEADERS GREETED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU261435Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 78 pp 1,2 AU

[Text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to you and through you to the CPCZ Central Committee, to the Federal Government and to the peoples of fraternal Czechoslovakia the most sincere comradely greetings.

The treaty, signed by the two great sons of Bulgaria and the CSSR, Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, laid down the basis for further expansion and intensification of the comprehensive relations between the two fraternal countries under the conditions of socialism which has been victorious.

The last 30 years confirmed the vital strength and force of this treaty, on the basis of which both Bulgaria and the CSSR are achieving an all-round political, economic and cultural development.

The traditional fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples are developing and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the basis of our active participation in the Warsaw Pact organization and in the CEMA.

We are convinced that also in the future these relations will strengthen and develop in the interests of both the Bulgarian and CSSR peoples, in the interest of the socialist community, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement and in the interest of peace and progress.

Under the wise leadership of the CPCZ within a short historical period, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the CSSR was transformed into a country with a prospering material and intellectual culture and high standards; it has achieved tremendous successes in all sectors of sociopolitical life, successes at which we sincerely rejoice.

We note with satisfaction that both the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples today are successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress for building a developed socialist society both in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the CSSR.

On the occasion of our common holiday--the 30th anniversary of the first treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--we wish the working people in Czechoslovakia and you personally even greater successes in building a developed socialist society, in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

PETUR TANCHEV DEPARTS FOR POLISH VISIT 25 APR

AU251200Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Polish United Peasants Party [ZSL] Central Committee and marshal of the Sejm, Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, today departed for Poland.

Talks With Gucwa Begin

AU252018Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Talks between Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Polish United Peasants Party [ZSL] Central Committee and marshal of the Sejm, and Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, have begun in Warsaw.

The two leaders exchanged views on the development of the fraternal relations between the ZSL and the BZNS as well as on their role in rallying the forces of the peasants and kindred democratic parties and organizations in the struggle for consolidating the policy of detente, for peace and social progress in the world.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION LED BY ADDIS ABABA MAYOR VISITS

AU241009Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 24 Apr 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Sofia City Council Executive Committee, a delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Alemu Abebe, mayor of Addis Ababa, has arrived in Bulgaria. Today the delegation was received by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council. Information on developing the two capitals, the transformations in Addis Ababa since the socialist revolution and the tasks being solved at the moment was exchanged. There was also a discussion about expanding the cooperation between the two capitals.

Mayor Meets Todorov, Departs

AU260926Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--"We came with great confidence to Bulgaria and that confidence was fully justified" said the mayor of Addis Ababa, Mr Alemu Abebe, who ended today his official visit here. Assessing his talks with Sofia Mayor Mr Petur Mezhdurechki as very useful, he said that the contacts established between the two councils of Sofia and Addis Ababa are in compliance with the good relations existing between Bulgaria and Ethiopia.

During the visit, Mr Alemu Abebe and his host Mr Petur Mezhdurechki exchanged information on the problems and tasks facing the two capital cities. Expressed was also mutual wish for cooperation between the town councils of Sofia and Addis Ababa.

The mayor of the Ethiopian capital was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr Alemu Abebe was on a visit here at the head of a delegation from April 22 through 26 at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Sofia Municipal People's Council.

TSVETKOV SPEAKS ON NAMIBIA AT UN SESSION

AU2709407 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 27 Apr 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, April 27 (BTA)--"The Bulgarian delegation attaches great importance to the 9th special session of the UN General Assembly as it has been called to make important decisions, whose immediate implementation will permit the Namibian people to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and free development within the framework of a unified independent state, in compliance with the UN statute and the declaration on independence for colonial countries and peoples. We are prepared actively and ultimately to join the efforts of the other delegations present here, who firmly support the just cause of the courageous people of Namibia", said Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and head of the Bulgarian delegation at the session.

Unmasking the maneuvres of the South African Republic and the Western forces, the head of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out that the South African colonizers and their patrons are making every effort to impede the true independence of Namibia. Warned Mr Tsvetkov: "They aim at imposing through secret machinations such a solution of the Namibian problem, which will be exclusively to the detriment of the interests of the people of Namibia. Efforts have been made to this end even at involving the United Nations as a mediator and implementator of the plans of certain Western countries."

On the basis of documentary evidence the Bulgarian representative pointed out the close connection between the Western imperialist forces and the South African Republic, without whom neither Namibia's occupation, nor the very system of the apartheid in South Africa could have survived.

Mr Tsvetkov called for resolute measures on the part of the United Nations, which will guarantee immediate independence to the people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole legal and true representative--the people's organization for liberation of South-West Africa.

STOICHKOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW MEETING ON SOYUZ PIPELINE

AU2510207 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 25 April departed for Moscow. He will take part in a consultation of the representatives of the governments participating in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline.

BRIEFS

BCP SOCIAL COMPOSITION DATA--Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--By January 1, this year the Bulgarian Communist Party has 817,000 members. [Some] 41.8 percent are workers, 30.3 percent are employees, and 22.4 percent are occupied in agriculture. More than half of the BCP members affiliated in the last two years are representatives of the working class. The apparent trend is to increase affiliation of workers from the most progressive economic branches--electronics, mechanical engineering, power generation and the chemical industry. The latest data confirm a process of rejuvenation of the party ranks. Three-fourths of the newly-admitted members after the 11th BCP Congress (1976) are under 30. The communists in the up to 40 years age-group now account for 40 percent of the BCP members. 28.2 percent of the Bulgarian communists are women. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU]

CARTER'S REPLY TO BREZHNEV'S NEUTRON BOMB REMARKS NOTED

LD271006Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 27 CETEKA--The new Soviet peace proposals, presented by Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the Komsomol congress this week, are a key affair of international life, RUDE PRAVO comments today.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech was imbued with deep responsibility for the destiny of nations, for world peace, and was at the same time characterized by historic optimism. The Czechoslovak people welcome and highly appreciate the Soviet proposals as they are in full harmony with the vital needs of the present day world.

The paper points out the stark contrast between the tireless peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community, and the increasingly aggressive activity of the opponents of detente in NATO countries. "Perhaps never since World War II have we been witness to such an extensive attempt to fool public opinion in capitalist states by fabrications about the so-called Soviet threat, the alleged danger threatening Western Europe. War psychosis is even being created and unfortunately joined also by some Western leaders", RUDE PRAVO writes.

The paper points out that no arguments can justify production of the neutron bomb which would hasten and increase the risk of deployment of a whole arsenal of nuclear arms in case of conflict. It is in the basic national interest of the United States just as any other country that this should not happen.

RUDE PRAVO therefore expresses "disapproval...of the comment made by President James Carter on the binding Soviet statement that the Soviet Union will not start production of the neutron weapon if the United States does not do so. The words of the U.S. President that the Soviet Union does not need the neutron bomb while the U.S. does are, in our opinion, absolutely destructive and do not testify to a responsible statesmanlike approach to this cardinal problem of the struggle against a new arms race, because it is illusory to think that any favourable results can be attained if one party attempts to prescribe and dictate to the other what weapons it should not and need not have, while procuring them abundantly for itself", RUDE PRAVO adds.

It stresses that neither socialist nor developing countries will also ever agree to anyone's interference in their mutual relations. It would be ridiculous if the United States should continue to demand that the Soviet Union pay for the failures of U.S. foreign policy by a change in its own policy or even by impairing its own security as well as that of its allies.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS AFTER SOFIA WARSAW PACT MEETING

26 Apr Arrival

LD261840Y Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 26, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here today from Sofia where he attended a session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee.

CTK Interview

LD261940Y Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 26, CETEKA--Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries reaffirmed the determination of the member states to seek further deepening and extension of the process of detente, to make it irreversible and all-embracing, and to step up their struggle against all forces which are trying to impede positive developments, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA here today.

In an interview before his departure after a session of the foreign ministers' committee which was held here April 24-25, Chnoupek said the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out at the meeting the progress made in a relatively short period of relaxation of international tension, which created favourable conditions for expansion of mutual beneficial relations between states with differing social systems.

Minister Chnoupek said his delegation emphasized that thanks to the policy of detente, central Europe has been enjoying peace lasting a third of a century.

"Only thanks to this policy, a successful visit could take place--also for the first time in history--of Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to the Federal Republic of Germany. Only in the conditions of progressing detente was it possible for us to normalize our relations and to develop peaceful cooperation with our southern neighbour, Austria."

The minister disclosed that the foreign ministers' committee devoted considerable attention to the need to supplement political detente by relaxation in the military sphere, and noted that there is no other task more urgent than to halt the arms race.

All participants agreed that the socialist countries will proceed in this spirit at the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, and will strive for concrete, positive results, and for the creation of prerequisites for the convening of a world disarmament conference.

Minister Chnoupek said that the Warsaw Treaty ministers of foreign affairs also assessed the results of the Belgrade meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Conference final act, and agreed that from the viewpoint of the main task of the present--to consolidate peace and security--results have been achieved in keeping with objective possibilities in the present stage of development of international relations.

The meeting confirmed the resolve of European peoples to carry on the line initiated in Helsinki, and detente was again recognized as the main line of development of international relations. The final act emerged strengthened from the Belgrade meeting, despite attempts at its revision.

The Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers noted at their Sofia meeting that no one attempting to lead astray the multi-faceted positive process of European development has a chance of success, Minister Chnoupek said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT JORDAN

LD261604Y Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 26, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official visit to Jordan these days at the invitation of his counterpart Hasan Ibrahim, it was officially announced here today.

RUDE PRAVO PRAISES RECENT WFTU CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

AU2614009Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[Oldrich Pospisil article: "We Comment; Mightier Class Force"]

[Summary] It can be said that the Ninth WFTU Congress, which was held recently in Prague, will be assessed as one of the most successful international meetings of the present era. The WFTU has committed itself to a struggle against discrimination, neocolonialism and racism, and for genuine economic and social progress throughout the world, and this was reflected in the main congress report delivered by WFTU General Secretary Pierre Gensous, in the discussion and the two congress documents.

"All those from the outside who, at the very least, were trying to denigrate this magnificent forum of all working people, all those who called in vain for a split and disruption and all those who coined another considerably grotesque term, 'Eurosyndicalism', have been fairly disappointed and have failed. The international trade union movement--as one of the delegates so figuratively expressed it, the trade union international--is firmly anchored in the working class of all the world's working people and its future is not only hopeful but great and well assured."

At present, the working people need peace most of all. Not peace in the social and ideological arena but peace which would prevent global catastrophe, which would rid them of the yoke of armament production and war preparations, peace which would insure rapid economic upsurge and uncompromising struggle against all ills plaguing mankind. Despite the fact that, thanks to the growing strength of the socialist countries, of the national liberation movement and the organized labor in the capitalist countries, the danger of nuclear aggression is not as great as it used to be, in Washington and in other imperialist capitals there are still forces which yearn for confrontation and which make a living from the arms race. "But it is precisely the permanent relaxation of tension in international relations and it is precisely peace which is the basic prerequisite for insuring and fulfilling the workers class' and the working people's main mission as creators of all values. Only in peace can the highest goals of the national and democratic forces be achieved." Therefore, L.I. Brezhnev in his message to the WFTU Congress, G. Husak in his speech, the head of the CSSR trade unions, K. Hoffmann, and other participants in the congress' discussion were emphasizing the necessity of disarmament and peace. Therefore many of them also supported the proposal for convening a world trade union conference which would be completely devoted to disarmament and its socioeconomic aspects.

"The trade union movement of the present-day world undoubtedly has much in common in its work and orientation. At the same time, of course, there also exist some disparities which do not prevent good cooperation among the WFTU members. For example, G. Seguy, after presenting concrete suggestions in his speech pertaining to the WFTU's future work, said the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT) will continue supporting its activity and also participate in the bureau's and general council's work but, proceeding from the existing situation, its representatives will no longer participate in the WFTU's leadership."

In the CSSR and the other socialist countries which know no unemployment and in which there are no conditions for racial pressures, trade unions are not in opposition to the state, but cooperate with it. In our countries power is forever in the hands of workers and farmers who will never relinquish it. "Under no condition will we leave the path of socialist and communist construction."

Our comrades and friends in the capitalist countries have no cooperator [in the state] but have opponents in the exploiters and in the capitalist state. In the seventies, when the crisis of the capitalist world is hitting the working people hardest of all and when, at the same time, the positions of trade unions in the capitalist countries are strengthening, all the theories about the "class harmonious society" and about the "states with general prosperity" have suffered a stinging defeat. Also the "human rights and freedoms" campaign, waged by the rulers of that part of the world in which unemployment, death of starvation and most diverse discriminations are quite normal, has badly failed.

It was a good congress. Additional trade unions and federations have submitted applications for WFTU membership. "But also delegates of some nonmember trade unions and organizations expressed the view at this conference that they are confronted with the same problems as the WFTU's members, and that we should help each other more."

K. Hoffmann was right when he said in his speech that the talk about the WFTU's "incompetence and rigidity" and the prognoses of the congress' failure were incorrect.

STROUGAL DISCUSSES CONSUMER GOODS AT BRNO FAIR

LD261024Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, arrived today at the ninth international consumer goods fair in Brno. Comrade Strougal is accompanied by Karol Laco, deputy federal premier, and Stanislav Razl, Czech deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission.

Notes Some Improvement

LD262030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] Lubomir Strougal, CSSR federal premier, visited the ninth international consumers fair in Brno today. After inspecting various exhibits, Strougal told a Prague radio correspondent:

[Begin Strougal recording] "I think one thing is certain. This year a great deal has been accomplished in the consumer goods sector, as regards its range, quality, adjusting it to the requirements of our people, as well as to world standards. But we cannot say that we have attained such world standards everywhere. After all, the market throughout the world is extremely varied, especially in some items. And we have to adjust to this. This cannot be done in 1 year or in 5 years, it requires concentrated attention by everyone, the government, production and economic units in factories, as well as the working people.

"This innovation cycle is indeed making progress nowadays, but it does not progress as rapidly as necessary. There is still a shortage on the domestic market, and that is where we must step things up a bit and deal with the obstacles influencing this.

"Otherwise I believe that we realize today, all of us, at all levels of management, that the domestic market--that is to say the production of consumer goods--the essence of the domestic market is a fundamental question and we know how to cope. All we need is a bit of time and a somewhat greater effort in this direction."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCES

AU261526Y [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak and Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 April on pages 1,2 and 3 carry 9,200 and 7,200-word reports respectively on the CPCZ and Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) district and borough conferences held in 62 CSSR districts and in Prague and Bratislava boroughs on 22 and 23 April.

Bratislava PRAVDA reports on the following conferences:

The Prague No 9 Borough conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee which included Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague Municipal Party Committee, and which was led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, who also addressed the conference. Emil Mertl was reelected leading secretary of the Prague No 9 CPCZ borough committee.

The Martin conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier. Strougal emphasized the successes achieved by the party organization since the 15th CPCZ Congress, but also analyzed some shortcomings still persisting in the country's economy. He spoke about the causes and consequences of squandering resources and of poor quality work, and outlined the path that must be taken to eliminate these shortcomings as rapidly as possible. Jozef Feriancik was reelected leading secretary of the Martin CPSL District Committee.

The Zilina conference was attended by a Central Committee delegation, led by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee leading secretary. Lenart "devoted a considerable part of his speech to the comprehensive experiment concerning the effectiveness and quality of management," the testing of which has begun in Zilina District. PRAVDA quotes Lenart as saying that "the communists in management bodies are facing the demanding task of directing the entire course of the experiment in such a manner as to objectively demonstrate the effectiveness of the new approaches." Milan Gorusa was reelected leading secretary of the Zilina CPSL District Committee.

The Plzen-South conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Presidium member, who in his speech emphasized the great importance of criticism and self-criticism in the life of the party and society. Speaking about the 1968 events in the CSSR, he said: "We are not forgetting and will not forget that the international assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries saved the lives of thousands of our country's loyal sons and daughters." Richard Orel was reelected leading secretary of the Plzen CPCZ District Committee.

The Olomouc conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, who stressed in his speech that "we must eliminate from all our political life all elements of formalism, and devote great attention to the content and methods of party work in the everyday struggle to implement the CPCZ's policy." Miroslav Komoly "again became" leading secretary of the Olomouc CPCZ District Committee.

The Trnava conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee presidium member and Slovak premier, who devoted his speech to the importance of ideological work and issues related to agriculture. Josef Sepela was reelected leading secretary of the Trnava CPSL District Committee.

The Usti Nad Labem conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who emphasized in a part of his speech the "increased need for political-educational work and ideological growth of communists, particularly the young ones," Rudolf Kvasnicka was elected leading secretary of the Usti Nad Labem CPCZ District Committee.

The Prievidza conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member, who said, among other things, that the Slovak coal mining industry should achieve production of 6,600,000 tons by 1980--an increase of 16.7 percent. "The lack of preparedness for this unexpected increase in production causes considerable difficulties, above all, to the Cigel and Novaky mines, which did not fulfill the planned targets," Hruskovic said. Jan Zamboj was elected leading secretary of the Prievidza CPSL District Committee.

The Prostejov conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary who, devoted a considerable part of his speech to ideological questions, among other things to the "topical problems of the struggle against bourgois propaganda, and to questions of the communist movement." Stanislav Kroupa was elected leading secretary of the Prostejov CPCZ District Committee.

The Sumperk conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. Josef Vyvoda was elected leading secretary of the Sumperk CPCZ District Committee.

The Topolcany conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak National Council chairman. Jakub Solik was reelected leading secretary of the Topolcany CPSL District Committee.

The Trencin conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Elena Litvajova, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, who devoted her speech to social issues. Dusan Sismis was reelected leading secretary of the Trencin CPSL District Committee.

The Banska Bystrica conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Ludovit Pezlar, CPSL Central Committee secretary and Presidium member, who spoke about the need to improve management in all sectors.

Jaroslav Petrus, who was reelected leading secretary of the Banska Bystrica CPSL District Committee, said in part that "despite the positive development, some enterprises have been fulfilling their plans unevenly, are lagging in deliveries for the domestic market and export, and in management effectiveness. There are also considerable problems in capital investment, and in trade, services and so forth there are a number of shortcomings that should not be."

The Trebisov conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Jan Janik, CPSL Central Committee secretary and Presidium member, who criticized the district's agricultural sector's performance in the past 2 years. Josef Gazdik was reelected leading secretary of the Trebisov CPSL District Committee.

The Nitra conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Ignac Janak, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, who "pointed out certain shortcomings which must be resolved without delay." Frartisek Talar was reelected leading secretary of the Nitra CPSL District Committee.

The Bratislava No 4 Borough conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Miloslav Boda, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission. Eugen Ujvari, who was reelected leading secretary of the Bratislava No 4 Borough CPSL Committee, said in his report that although plants and enterprises fulfilled and exceeded their export tasks by Kcs 16.5 million last year, "one of the grave problems in enterprises and plants is the inadequate use of working hours. The number of shifts worked declined. Another is resolving problems such as, for example, fluctuation, which in some plants prevents improving the workers' professional skills."

The Kosice-countryside conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Julius Varga CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and head of a department. Jozef Zavada again became leading secretary of the Kosice CPSL District Committee.

The Bratislava-countryside conference was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee Delegation led by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. Jan Marusic "became again" leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL District Committee.

RUDE PRAVO in Czech of 24 April, apart from reporting the preceding conferences, although in less detail than PRAVDA, reports the following conferences in addition, but without naming any of the CPCZ Central Committee representatives or local party officials delivering the conference report:

The Chomutov conference concentrated on the district's economic issues. It was noted at the conference that the concentration on rapid growth and on work quality has not yet yielded satisfactory results. Also there are still reserves in transforming the findings of science and technology into everyday practice. Further, the planned tasks were not quite completed successfully. Vladimir Vodrazka was elected leading secretary of the Chomutov CPSL District Committee.

The report delivered at the Ceske Budejovice conference said in part that "behind the overall successes there are still a number of weak spots in political-organizational and management work," and criticized the inadequate use of working hours, the high degree of manual labor, and the slow introduction of advanced techniques and technology. Miroslav Senkyr was elected leading secretary of the Ceske Budejovice CPCZ District Committee.

The report delivered at the Kromeriz conference said in part that along with the good results achieved particularly by the agricultural sector, there were also "some unfavorable phenomena. We cannot be satisfied with the current use of working time. Overtime work is increasing and the number of shifts worked has declined," particularly in engineering enterprises. Bohumil Hamsik was elected leading secretary of the Kromeriz CPCZ District Committee.

The Cheb conference elected Vaclav Burian leading secretary of the Cheb CPCZ District Committee.

The Trutnov conference elected Oldrich Vanicek leading secretary of the Trutnov CPCZ District Committee.

The report delivered at the Hradec Kralove conference said that the successes achieved do not lead the district party organization to complacency. "The demanding tasks of the coming years require that the persisting shortcomings be eliminated, and there are more than a few of them. They exist, for example, in the standard of management and organizational work, in insuring the even fulfillment of the industrial production plan, in reducing material costs, in utilizing production capacities and working time." Josef Visnak was elected leading secretary of the Hradec Kralove CPCZ District Committee.

The report delivered at the Vsetin conference emphasized the need to insure the export plan which was not fulfilled last year. Jaroslav Luza was elected leading secretary of the Vsetin CPCZ District Committee.

The report delivered at the Prague No 10 Borough conference concentrated on assessing the economic results in the borough. Despite certain good results the report noted that high production effectiveness has not been achieved everywhere. "A high number of products with a lower quality classification still exist, as does irregularity in the fulfillment of the plan in individual decades [10 days periods]. And in some places there is even a lack of harmony between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of average earnings. Some enterprises are not fulfilling deliveries to foreign countries, particularly to the capitalist countries," the report stated. Frantisek Sicha was elected leading secretary of the CPCZ District Committee.

The Teplice conference elected Vaclav Belik leading secretary of the Teplice CPCZ District Committee.

PAPER CITES HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION RESULTS

AU212116Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 78 p 6 AU

[Gejza Vilcek Budapest dispatch in the column "Economic Topic": "A Good Viewpoint"]

[Text] From the position of a participant in the socialist economic integration, this integration can be regarded from two sides: either as a matter agreed upon somewhere "above," and thus a matter that simply must be enforced in production and foreign trade; or else as a matter which the socialist producer himself wants to implement and use, since this is in his uppermost interests. The results may be the same in both instances; but real, lasting and enterprising endeavor on which one can rely can be expected only from the advocates of the second viewpoint, which reflects a higher degree of knowledge.

During the last 2 years significant steps were taken in Hungary to make participation in the socialist economic integration the uppermost interest of both producers and salesmen. The steps concerned--first, the directly operating stimulators adjusted to the integration needs, and second, the enhanced reliability of planning on an international scale--have predestined the favorable development. These factors transferred the matter of socialist economic integration directly into the enterprise sphere. Last year's mass competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and this year's pledge movement, aimed particularly at improving the foreign trade balance, reflect the fact that the matter of integration has become the concern of the broadest working people's masses.

Because of the special features of Hungary's economic development, the production feels the need of international integration most strongly in technical development, production in large series and assistance in improving quality. Perhaps the most favorable is the influence of technical development, which might simply be impossible on the present world level without the socialist international division of labor, without cooperation and the jointly built projects. [paragraph continues]

In the past Hungary could never afford to produce all that is needed and that also explains why the structure of its economy is simpler than in our own country, for instance. Even today the Hungarian People's Republic is not striving for an all-encompassing development of various kinds of production. In economic practice the orientation toward fewer products (but products of better quality which can be better marketed) is also manifested on the enterprise level.

Last year alone the Hungarian People's Republic concluded 102 multilateral and 165 bilateral cooperation specialization agreements with socialist partners. The goods exchange with socialist countries increased last year 16 percent; of this 18.5 percent fell on exports and 13.3 percent on imports. This year the trend toward a rapid development of the goods exchange and of cooperation and specialization endeavors in production continues. The protocols on goods exchange testify to a further increase of the partners' interest in goods from the Hungarian People's Republic. This year the socialist states are increasing their imports from the Hungarian People's Republic by a further 8 percent. It is significant that 33 percent of exports and 20 percent of imports in the trade with socialist countries are being materialized by the Hungarian People's Republic within the framework of specialization and cooperation. This ratio is yet more favorable in the goods exchange with the USSR, and this year the exchange volume with the USSR will amount to almost 4 billion. The trade with the CSSR, too, shows that an exchange volume to the tune of 1 billion is possible already this year.

Last year the Soviet Union cleared a considerable part of the turnover with the Hungarian People's Republic--330 million--in freely convertible currency. This has enhanced the possibilities of the Hungarian People's Republic on the capitalist markets and it testifies to the fact that integration also helps fulfill the aim of producing increasing amounts of goods convertible on any and all markets. It appears that even the socialist partners of the Hungarian socialist producer are thus profiting from his direct engagement in the increased participation in the integration process.

JANAK PRAISES LENIN, URGES IMPROVEMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU241358Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Ignac Janak, Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Slovak Communist Party's West Slovak Regional Committee, at a festive meeting marking the 108th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, held in Bratislava on 20 April]

[Excerpts] "The successes of the Soviet people and Soviet communists," Ignac Janak said, "are also a model and an example of creative application of Leninism for us in Czechoslovakia. Some representatives of the communist and workers movement often give us advice as to what sort of communists we should be and what sort of socialist we should have. We are profoundly convinced that the most reliable example for us are the Soviet communists, V. I. Lenin's party. It is a party which not only in theory but also in practice has succeeded in building new, socialist social order and which has always been an example of service to the people, of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our previous experience has fully confirmed that as long as we have been consistently abiding by Leninism, the authority of our party has been increasing and the faith of the masses in its policy growing. When this was not so, shortcomings and errors were accumulated which harmed not only the interests of the party but also those of the people, and retarded social progress and the construction of socialism. [paragraph continues]

We convinced ourselves about this particularly in the 1968-69 years of crisis." Comrade Ignac Janak emphasized that it was thanks to the timely international assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries that the healthy forces within the party and society could begin their struggle against the reactionary, antisocialist and rightwing-opportunist forces for the defense of the achievements of socialism. "With the interval of years we ever more clearly realize," he continued, "how much energy the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, had to exert when implementing Leninism in the work of the entire party as well as in the life of the society. Thanks only to the determined effort of the new party leadership we succeeded in rapidly overcoming the crisis, consolidating the party and society, strengthening the ties between the party and the masses of the working people and winning their support and trust. This Leninist policy, which we have been implementing since April 1969, made it possible at the 14th congress to adopt and, at the 15th CPCZ Congress to further elaborate the program of the construction of an advanced socialist society."

"A successful solution of tasks," he continued, "also requires improving the ideological work and increasing its offensive spirit and effectiveness. V.I. Lenin often emphasized that the bourgeois ideology penetrates where our ideology is not active. This is particularly valid today when we live in conditions of an aggravated ideological struggle. Therefore it is of extraordinary importance for our working people to be ideologically armed, ready to defend socialism against all influences of the bourgeois propaganda, and capable of orienting themselves in the complex conditions of the international situation; it is also important that they be capable of convincingly propagating the results of real socialism and opposing any manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, and that they not waver and lose faith in socialism."

BRIEFS

USSR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL--A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation in geology for the years 1978-79 between the USSR and Czechoslovakia was signed in Bratislava yesterday. The agreement envisions an extension of cooperation in the utilization of space photographs in geology and hydrogeology. The assistance of the USSR in deliveries of boring equipment and materials will also be increased. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD]

CSSR DELEGATION TO KISHINEV--A CSSR Peace Committee delegation, led by Prof Bohumir Janousek, left on 22 April for Kishinev to take part in an International Peace Institute symposium on diarmament problems. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 April 78 p 3 AU]

PLANT PRODUCTION REVIEW--On the average, the spring sowing of all kinds of crops in Slovakia has been fulfilled more than 50 percent, despite the cold and rainy weather of the last few days. More than 90 percent of grain and sugar beet; 85 percent of pulse; and 70 percent of early potatoes have been sown. Sunflower, and depending on the weather, grain corn sowing should be accelerated. This was stated at yesterday's session of the Plant Production Management Commission of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS--The construction of the CSSR's second TV channel network and the modernization of the first TV channel transmitters is well underway at present. Already 64 percent of the population can watch the second TV channel. Last year six new transmitters were put in operation, and this year three more transmitters--the Frydek/Mistek at Lysa Hora, the Praded in the Jeseniky Mountains and the Gottwaldov at Tlusta Hora--are expected to go into operation in the Czech lands, along with the Poprad, Bardejov and Nove Mesto Nad Vahom transmitters in Slovakia. The entire network of transmitters and relay stations is expected to be completed by 1985. The third TV channel is a question of the near future, and its programs will apparently be beamed via satellite. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 25 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the USSR People's Control Committee led by the committee's chairman, Aleksey Shkolnikov, which was visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CSSR People's Control Committee, departed on 22 April for home. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 78 p 3 AU]

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS--Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, returned on 21 April from his official visit to Poland, during which he had also been received by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

CSSR-POLISH COOPERATION--F. Adamkiewicz, minister of heavy and agricultural engineering of the Polish People's Republic, yesterday visited the Research Institute of Agricultural Machinery in Chodov and the Modrany Engineering Works in Prague. In the afternoon P. Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, and Z. Pucek, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, signed protocols with the guest on the deepening and expanding of cooperation. In the evening F. Adamkiwicz departed by air for home. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES--Hungarian Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Saghy arrived in Brno on 24 April to attend the ninth international consumer goods fair, and for talks with representatives of the Czech and Slovak trade ministries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING SOVIET CONSUL--The Slovak Central Committee of the CSSR-USSR Friendship Association arranged in Bratislava on 24 April a friendly meeting with B. Rayevskiy, the Soviet consul to Bratislava and deputy of the representation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries in the CSSR, in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

1977 ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESULTS--Ondrej Vanek, Czech deputy minister of agriculture and food, said on 18 April that last year--for the first time in history--the marketable production of cattle for slaughter in the Czech lands exceeded 1 million tons. The original milk procurement plan was exceeded by 40,073,000 liters. Also the quality of procured meat and milk improved, and the mortality rate of calves and piglets declined, the deputy minister said. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

SEWAGE PLANT BEING BUILT--A new sewage treatment plant which is [presumably] being built in the West Bohemian town of As Is expected to go into operation at the beginning of 1981. The plant will treat waters of local streams polluted by textile mills in the area which flow to the GDR and the FRG. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 19 Apr 78 p 7 AU]

SOYUZ PIPELINE NEARING COMPLETION--On 10th October 1978 the first cubic metres of natural gas are to flow through the Soyuz pipeline, leading from the Orenburg deposit to the USSR western border. [Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Apr 78 p 1 AU]

VIOLATIONS OF QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT PROTESTED

LD261730Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Another meeting took place today in the GDR Foreign Ministry between the representative of the GDR Government, Dr. Joachim Mitdank, and the representative of the West Berlin Senat, Senatsrat Gerhard Kunze. Topical questions concerning the relations between the GDR and West Berlin were discussed.

Dr Mitdank again lodged a vigorous protest against the increasing violations of the Quadripartite Agreement, violations which illegally try to treat West Berlin as a federal land of the FRG and to include it in the sphere of the so-called European Communities. The continuing provocative attacks against the GDR state border emanating from West Berlin were raised again. During the meeting a strong protest was again lodged against the recently increasing attacks on the S-Bahn in West Berlin, which seriously threatened the life and well-being of the travelers and caused serious material damage.

It was again demanded that the West Berlin Senat, within the framework of its responsibilities and treaty obligations, take the necessary measures to stop violations of the Quadripartite Agreement and the provocative actions directed against the GDR.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED IN BERLIN, 'UNKNOWN REASONS' CITED

AU261251Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On leaving the Berlin-Friedrichstrasse railway station on Monday afternoon, the engine and two cars of the D-1321 express train were derailed for unknown reasons. The train was en route from Berlin Ostbahnhof to Bahnhof Zoo in West Berlin. No persons were injured. Long-distance and local train traffic was interrupted on the sector from Friedrichstrasse. Long-distance traffic has meanwhile been resumed.

KRENZ NOTES INDIVISIBILITY OF MARXISM, LENINISM

LD262330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council on Wednesday conveyed cordial greetngs from the FDJ Central Council and the "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneers organization to the 18th Komsomol Congress. "Being at this congress strengthens our pride to belong with your fraternal fighting comrades." Krenz pointed out that Marxism forms an indivisible entity with Leninism, that the Soviet Union and the GDR, the FDJ and the Leninist Komsomol belong forever together.

Egon Krenz recalled that with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the GDR, the relations between the Komsomol and the FDJ were given fresh opportunities for development, reaching far beyond the borders of this century. "Our cooperation on the Soyuz line in the Ukraine is marked by this spirit of true fraternity and friendship, as was our joint fourth festival in the heroes' city of Volgograd".

Egon Krenz underlined youth's great responsibility for mankind's happy future, and on behalf of the GDR youth he welcomed the latest proposals by the Soviet Union for the maintenance of peace. The FDJ condemned any kind of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. He assured all fighters against exploitation and oppression, against fascism, racism and apartheid of the active solidarity of the GDR's youth organisation.

The oath to give no opportunity to the imperialist ruling powers and to stand in solidarity by the side of all fighters against imperialism and its outgrowths would again be affirmed by the world's youth at the 11th world festival. In conclusion Egon Krenz spoke about the preparations by the GDR's youth for the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES LATEST SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

DW262151Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 26 Apr 78 DW

Gerhard Lange Commentary

[Excerpt] The new Soviet proposals submitted yesterday are plain and concrete; to stop production of all types of nuclear weapons, to ban all other types of mass destruction weapons, to put an end to the development of new conventional weapons with a high degree of destructive power and finally to renounce enlarging the armed forces and conventional weaponry of the permanent members of the Security Council, as well as of those countries which are linked with them by military agreements. No news agency could forebear to report this immediately. No broadcasting station, no newspaper could do other than quote and comment, and no serious politician could allow himself to shut his ears to these responsible, distinct words from Moscow, which--and this must be said in all honesty--pleasantly differed from many things that we have already heard this spring about or--to put it more correctly--against disarmament from other directions.

What we are witnessing is a downright ballyhoo about an alleged Soviet threat to Europe which Leonid Brezhnev characterized pointblank as nonsense. The Soviet Union has not enlarged its armed forces in central Europe for a long time, and likewise does not intend to increase them by a single soldier, or a single tank. This is the absolute truth. This is why the attacks of the opponents of detente by no means are harmless but constitute dangerous nonsense which attempts to justify and disguise genuine threats and potentially aggressive acts. This includes above all the planned production of the neutron weapon on which U.S. President Carter has merely deferred a final decision--at best a half measure, as Comrade Brezhnev said. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has decided not to begin production of such a weapon so long as the United States does not do so, either.

Hence, there is no reason for pessimism on our part, as it is being propagated in the West in connection with the attacks waged by the opponents of detente. There is no standstill in world politics and no stagnation, and is being hoped for and preached in imperialist countries. Granted, our assessment of the situation is devoid of illusions and we know that it is a tough and protracted road leading from aspiration to accomplishment, because there certainly is nothing more difficult in the world than to wrest peace from capitalism, whose inherent nature is the drive for expansion and war. We are full of optimism with regard to the painstaking work for peace and detente which, as Comrade Brezhnev put it, no longer is a theory, a slogan or a pious desire but has brought about quite a few good results which, at any rate, are concrete and perceivable, not only on our continent and not by chance.

There are Western commentators who maintain that the Brezhnev speech was the overture to a new wave in Soviet foreign policy, and the Kremlin once again was embarking on the course of detente. Yet, everything that has been achieved so far and anything that is under discussion now is due to our initiative which has grown from the changed power ratio, and--this must be said time and again in all plainness--the consistent and purposeful peace policy of the Soviet Union [words indistinct]. There are neither peace waves nor a renewal of the course of detente, but continuity from the very first day of Soviet rule up to now. Peace--that is our program decided upon by the 24th CPSU Congress, supported by us, further developed by the 25th party congress, and jointly with the socialist community of states, it now becomes reality.

Since we are aware of the dangers which still threaten mankind today, it is these new Soviet disarmament proposals, too, that serve this end, and, as always before, they are linked with a call for following our good example.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP WANTS NEW TACTICAL WEAPONS

DW202104Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 20 Apr 78 DW

[Matthias Ehrich commentary]

[Text] NATO wants to have allegedly clean atomic weapons. This is how the Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG yesterday paraphrased the NATO intention to continue developing tactical atomic weapons and to make preparations for their deployment. This was decided by NATO politicians and military officers at the meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in the Danish town of Frederikshavn, as reported in a statement to journalists. What are these nuclear weapons supposed to look like? This is the question dealt with by Matthias Ehrich:

The statements did not lack bluntness. Let us take a glance, for example, at two reports of the French news agency AFP. The United States could produce new tactical atomic weapons, the agency quotes U.S. Defense Secretary Brown as saying. Nothing can be said as yet about the composition of these weapons, but he--Brown--could already say that they will have a greater range and will be handled more easily. Thus, for instance, it would be easier to interchange traditional and nuclear warheads. The decision on whether these weapons will have enhanced radiation characteristics will be up to President Carter.

One actually cannot help thinking of the neutron bomb when learning about those qualities of the new nuclear weapon. And really, only 2 hours later AFP reported from the naval base in northern Jutland--I am quoting the headline--"NATO Prepares for the Production of New Neutron Weapons." Who, at any rate, would believe the statement disseminated prior to the meeting in Frederikshaven that the neutron bomb will not be on the agenda? Thousands of demonstrators in Copenhagen, Aalborg and Frederikshavn did not let themselves be deceived. They protested against the neutron bomb as the symbol of a NATO strategy which jeopardizes all the headway made on the road toward detente. They also came out against another act of diversion by NATO. That, as a result of the step taken by U.S. President Carter to [illegible] the decision on producing or not producing the neutron weapon, the whole matter now [illegible] upon the behavior of the Soviet Union.

Decision on neutron weapon depends on reaction from Moscow, DPA writes from Frederikshavn. Likewise, the communique of the meeting says that the decision on the new nuclear weapon would be influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union will impose on itself limitations in its conventional and nuclear armament plans. The chairman of the conference, NATO Secretary General Luns, maintained in this connection that until now one had heard only negative utterances from Moscow. One obviously has to jog Mr Luns' memory. For quite apart from the more than 60 years of declared and practiced peace policy of the Soviet Union, it is known that concrete and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union are on the table. There is the draft treaty on a mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb and the draft of a treaty providing for a ban on all nuclear weapons and tests of nuclear weapons. As far as expenditures for military purposes are concerned, Leonid Brezhnev only recently stated, once again, that they are neither lower nor higher than required for the security of the USSR and its allies.

Thus, the point of view taken by the Soviet Union is absolutely clear: proposals for disarmament and for curbing the nuclear arms race. That is how it reacts. Some time or other those gentlemen who were sitting together in Frederikshavn will have to realize that the Soviet Union does not allow itself to be blackmailed.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC TRAINING COURSE HELD IN GDR

DW270946Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1830 GMT 24 Apr 78 DW

[Interview with Prof Stier, director of the UN Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO) training course in the GDR]

[Text] [Program moderator] An interregional training course on questions concerning industrial planning opened at the Bruno Leuschner Academy for Economics today. The training course, organized by UNIDO in cooperation with the GDR Government, has been held three times at this institute of higher learning. The 35 participants, who are leading staff members of planning organizations of their states, come from 22 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Listen to an interview with the director of the training course, Professor Stier.

[Question] In opening this interview I would like to ask you to describe in more detail the purpose of this course. What does it propose to achieve, and what can it achieve?

[Answer] This course is designed for experts from the developing countries. Its main objective is to familiarize these cadres with the experiences of socialist economic practice, especially in the field of industrial planning. In this respect we rely on the experiences we have gained in the field of planning from the beginning to this day. What particularly matters is to show how we began planning in the GDR, how we have understood and mastered this planning as a social process, and then to familiarize the participants with forms and methods of socialist industrial planning in this context.

[Question] Let me take up this idea. The UNIDO course will last for 4 weeks. What events will be attended by the participants within that period of time and what topics will be discussed?

[Answer] First of all the participants will get an overall view of our planning at the academy of economics. Thereafter, they will learn in the Cottbus textile combine about forms and methods of economic planning in an industrial enterprise of light industry. In Halle Bezirk they will learn about planning problems on regional and bezirk levels. In this way we will have an opportunity of acquainting our participants most intensively with the several planning levels in our country. They will have an opportunity of talking to people involved in practical economic planning, of asking questions about certain problems, and of drawing conclusions that will be useful for later work in their home countries.

[Question] How do you assess the fact that this is the third course which has taken place in the academy of economics?

[Answer] The first course found a very strong response among developing countries and, therefore, there existed great interest in repeating it. The GDR Government complied with this demand, giving such countries an opportunity of sending delegates who had not previously attended. I think this contains a certain estimation of the work done by our teachers and by the comrades in the bezirks.

BRIEFS

COAL AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo--(ADN correspondent) The GDR and Mozambique have decided on closer cooperation in the hard coal industry sector by signing an agreement on Monday in Maputo. The agreement was signed by Klaus Siebold, GDR minister for coal and power, and by Mario da Graca Machungo, Mozambique minister for commerce and industry, on the basis of a governmental accord between the two countries. The agreement provides for more GDR specialists to be sent to Mozambique. Since the beginning of the year, GDR miners have helped Mozambique workers in Moatize coal mines. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD]

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Kadar Receives Polish Ambassador

LD261842Y Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received for a visit of introduction Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Budapest.

Losonczi Receives New Envoys

LD261844Y Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26, (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Wednesday received Soth Pethrasy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and new ambassador to Hungary of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, who presented his credentials. Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, was also present at the ceremony.

On Wednesday the president of the Presidential Council also received Kerfalla Cisse, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Guinea, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, too.

Puja Gives Lunch for Chnoupek

LD261837Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has returned from the Sofia meeting. The head of Hungarian diplomacy gave a luncheon in our capital in honor of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who interrupted his journey at Budapest.

Czinege Receives Soviet Cosmonaut

LD261804Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has received Cosmonaut Vladimir Aksenov. The flight engineer of the spacecraft Soyuz-22, who has been visiting our country at the invitation of the Hungarian Government Commission for Space Research, gave a vivid account of his space trip in the national [word indistinct] office. He pointed out that space research brings many practical benefits to the economy. Its results are also taken into account in the economy of space travel.

Fock Visits Zala County

LD270034Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Jeno Fock, MSZMP Politburo member, has spent 2 days in Zala County. Yesterday he listened to a briefing in Zalaegerszeg about the county's political and economic development. Later he visited the Zelaegerszeg state farm and the artists' colony. Today, Jeno Fock took part in the session of the county party committee, visited the Zalaegerszeg machine factory of the aluminum industry trust and was present at the discussions of the socialist brigade leaders of the machine industry enterprises and factories in Zalaegerszeg.

Gaspar, Havasi Attend Ceremony

LD270048Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jubilee flags of the MSZMP Central Committee were presented today to several enterprises.

A few minutes ago, the ceremony in the cupola hall of the Blake Hotel ended with Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary, presenting a jubilee flag to a managing director from the glass industry works.

The jubilee flag of the party Central Committee was received by the collective of the Ikarus factory.

In the name of the Central Committee, Sandor Gaspar, Politburo member and secretary general of National Council of Trade Unions, greeted the participants of the workers' rally.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES MOSCOW KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

LD260102Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today, on the second day of the Komsomol congress in Moscow, Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and KISZ first secretary, greeted the assembly.

[Marothy--begin recording] The cooperation of our communist youth leagues is fruitful, because it is developing in the practical realization of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It (?first and foremost) objectively strengthens the unseverable threads of mutual esteem, respect and friendship. [end recording]

Later on Laszlo Marothy spoke highly of the reports, speeches and proposals, which, as he said, show commitment and great will for action. He also pointed out that the 60 years of the Komsomol's past bear out and lend historical weight to every word of the congress, as they do also to the great path it has traveled under the leadership of the CPSU, building, increasing and heroically defending the child of Great October, the USSR, which is building communism, he said and continued:

[Begin recording] The great Hungarian youth, which has received as its historic legacy the friendly cooperation of our parties and our peoples, has remained faithful to the example of its forebears, and works with total conviction to serve well our common cause, the cause of building socialism and communism, to further strengthen our internationalist friendship and to widen and enrich our cooperation. Good examples of the joint work undertaken within the framework of socialist integration--of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact--are offered by the fruitful activities of the Hungarian youth who are working on the construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline and the Ust-Ilimsk combine, as well as by the work of the Komsomol organizations that have assumed patronage of the planning and installation supplies for the nuclear power station being built at Paks in Transdanubia. [end recording]

More on Marothy Address

LD261456Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Komsomol congress in Moscow has continued the debate on the report of the Central Committee. Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and KISZ first secretary, made a speech at today's congress.

Andras Korekes, our correspondent in Moscow, reports on the speech by the leader of the Hungarian delegation:

Our delegation is participating in the Komsomol congress as a committed follower of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and with the intention of deepening that friendship and to gather experiences to help solve common tasks, He recalled work jointly undertaken within the framework of socialist integration and announced that at the request of the Komsomol Central Committee, the stay of a 150-member KISZ construction brigade at Ust-Ilimsk has been extended for another year. The KISZ and Komsomol carry out harmonized activity in the international youth movement and in ideological work. Contacts between area organizations, factories, schools and institutions are also very good. In the future, too, the KISZ intends to solve its international tasks in close unity with the Komsomol and youth organizations of socialist countries. At the conclusion of his greetings, Laszlo Marothy wished new successes to the Soviet youth in building the communist society.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE STANDARDS, POLICY DISCUSSED

LD261158Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI)--Products that sell (?unprofitably) on foreign markets will receive the red light. This turned out from the report of Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro, presented Tuesday to the parliament's Commercial Committee. This year the goods meant for exports will be subjected to international comparison tests, findings of which will decide what reduction the Foreign Trade Ministry proposes in the state subsidy to the production of the respective article, or, in case production costs are very high, the article will be obliterated from the list of Hungarian export goods altogether.

The work of the ministry and the foreign trade enterprises has been guided, their tasks set for several years forward, by the last October resolution of the HSWP Central Committee. The interests of the home producers and of the foreign traders are being approached in the spirit of the guiding principles. Initiatives and enterprising spirit plays a more important part than earlier. The pattern of foreign trade is also being improved: Many big factories that export the majority of their products will receive foreign trading rights and may establish foreign trade companies of joint interest, as well. The goal to be achieved can be expressed also in figures: Foreign trade turnover has to be trebled by 1990, said Jozsef Biro.

The minister also explained that contractual obligations must be observed more strictly in trade between the socialist countries. Favourable trade political cooperation is decisive inside the CMEA. Jozsef Biro underlined that Hungary has always adhered to the word and spirit of the joint agreements.

BIRO TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD261144Y Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro left Wednesday for the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of FRG Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff, Jozsef Biro is to conduct talks with his West German partner about the situation of economic relations between the two countries and the prospects of their development.

COMMENTATOR SEES SOME IMPROVEMENT IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD270154Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar commentary]

[Summary] The response of the U.S. President was unfortunately not only immediate but also negative--at any rate as far as the neutron weapon is concerned--to the proposal put forward by Brezhnev that both the great powers should renounce the development of this nuclear mass destruction weapon. In connection with the arms limitation talks, the Soviet head of state mentioned first and foremost the need to conclude a SALT II agreement. This issue, however, was left open by Carter, despite the fact that this is the key problem of Soviet-U.S. relations. Or, in the more precise definition of the commentator of the NOVOSTI Soviet press agency, the soonest possible conclusion of the SALT II talks.

It was repeatedly evident in Brezhnev's speech to the Komsomol congress yesterday that this topic was dominant in last week's discussions in Moscow between the Soviet leaders and the U.S. secretary of state. These discussions, it is true, did bring the two sides somewhat closer to an agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapon systems. Nevertheless, according to indications, there was no decisive breakthrough. The CPSU general secretary said it had been possible to advance to some extent in the preparation of an agreement. A Soviet observer was of the opinion that the reading on the political barometer that indicates the condition of Soviet-U.S. relations had, though only just perceptibly, nonetheless changed in the direction of an improvement. On the U.S. side, the negotiations are being officially assessed in a similar way. Unofficially, on the other hand, the press has for a long time been suggesting that in the SALT issue, President Carter is fluctuating between the flexible stance of Secretary of State Vance and the rigid stand of Brzezinski, his chief adviser for national security affairs.

Just how much this reflects reality and how much playacting can only be a matter of guesswork, but barely worthwhile. It is, I may say, in fact the private affair of the Americans, for the USSR has to deal not with politician X or Y, or this or that concern, but with the Government of the United States, and what is more in a matter that is very likely the number one issue in Soviet-U.S. relations, not to say in the deepening of the entire international detente. Seen in this light, the issue of the SALT talks, whose objective is to slow down the arms race, affects us also, almost directly. Last week's session of the MSZMP Central Committee adopted the standpoint in this connection that Hungary approves of the further improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, which have a decisive effect on detente. Hungary approves of the continuation of the SALT II talks, which aim to limit strategic weapons, and desires their effective conclusion.

It is evident that a SALT draft agreement acceptable to both sides is not yet ready, though there are more and more agreed clauses in it. The USSR--and this was also stressed by Brezhnev in his speech yesterday--trusts in the possibility of a rational, realistic compromise, in an agreement based on mutual concessions that takes note of the security interests of both sides.

CHINESE ATTITUDE TOWARD U.S., SOVIET RELATIONS CRITICIZED

LD270344Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] What do they have to say in China about the new U.S. mass destruction weapon? This is the topic of Jozsef P. Szab:

The PEOPLE'S DAILY asks the question and Carter replies.

Hardly 24 hours have passed since the Chinese, via the PEOPLE'S DAILY, queried--or more accurately, criticized, condemned--Washington's decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb and the plans to deploy it in Western Europe. The peculiar Sino-American question and answer game suggests that relations between China and the United States are characterized by harmony even in dissonance. For there continues to be no full--that is, normal--diplomatic relations between the two. Taiwan, which is closer to the shores of the Chinese fatherland than Szeged is to Budapest, is, thanks to U.S. support, just as impregnable as ever.

But for all that, China may well be satisfied, for Carter and his men are really not rushing detente. The Washington administration can also rest assured, since the past year and a half has shown that the current Peking leadership opposes its natural allies, the socialist community and the USSR even more stubbornly than did its predecessors.

In spite of this, the military strategists of the capitalist world, the very ones who are urging the neutron weapon, are anxiously warning Carter and his men that it would not be wise to supply China with the most modern U.S. weapons--China, which as they say, is after all a communist power, in other words an enemy of the capitalist system. The reason why the Peking plans for the new great leap are not getting a good press in the West is not that their reality is being questioned, but, on the contrary, because it is feared that the economic rehabilitation will stabilize the regime. It could trigger off social processes that might strengthen the socialist foundations created in 1949, just as, in another connection, the latest measures for the revitalization of the mass organizations of the 1950s.

The main conclusion that can be drawn from all this is that China's leaders are again and again running counter to themselves, to their own strivings, just as now in the matter of the neutron bomb--that is, also in the sphere of Sino-American relations, where in spite of the recurring gestures the dividing great wall remains, which Nixon so heroically climbed 6 years ago.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS HUNGARIAN-AUSTRIAN YOUTH AGREEMENT

AU241400Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation With Austria on Issues Pertaining to Youth"]

[Text] During the next 3 years Hungarian and Austrian experts will study in each other's countries work on youth policy, means and possibilities for youth recreation and measures to help young people beginning their careers and families. They will also acquaint themselves with the planning and operation of various youth establishments. This, among other things, is specified in the 3-year cooperation agreement concluded between the State Committee for Youth and the Austrian Federal Ministry for Education and Arts.

The document was signed on Thursday by Gyorgy Nador, secretary of the State Committee for Youth, and Ministerial Counselor Josef Finder, head of the Austrian delegation. Its signing was attended by Gerhard Velcovsky, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Austrian Embassy in Budapest. Between 17 and 20 April, the guests had talks with the secretary of the State Committee for Youth on additional possibilities for cooperation. According to the agreement, both sides will promote and support youth exchanges between [Hungarian] counties and Austrian federal provinces.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES ON REGIONAL DISARMAMENT ISSUE

AU251345Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "Regional Disarmament Measures Are an Important Factor in Consolidating International Security--The Reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the UN Secretary General's Note"]

[Text] The Government of the Polish People's Republic has replied to the UN Secretary General's note on regional aspects of disarmament. Here is the summary:

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, the note states, has often expressed its position on total and universal disarmament under an effective international control and, at the same time, on the partial relevant measures to curb the arms race, to reduce armaments and [to promote] disarmament. The Government of the Polish People's Republic takes the view that regional disarmament measures can become an important factor in consolidating international security and in creating conditions favorable to the development of cooperation in specific areas.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic expresses its full support for the efforts aimed at working out regional measures of disarmament and military detente, stating that insofar as Europe is concerned it is actively participating in these efforts. Europe is the region in which the armed forces of four of the five permanent members of the Security Council are facing each other and in which the density of military manpower and material is among the highest in the world.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is doing and will do its best to have the Vienna negotiations end in success in the form of decreasing the high degree of military concentration in central Europe without changing the general balance of power now existing there and in the form of reducing armed forces and armaments. We regard these negotiations, the note continues, as the beginning of the process of reducing armed forces and armaments all over the European Continent.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is convinced that all European states would benefit by the implementation of these measures and that the positive impact of this would extend beyond Europe.

The note further details the position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic on various aspects of regional disarmament. The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the following premises can facilitate regional disarmament: a gradual process of limiting and eliminating regional conflicts and the sources of tensions and war dangers; creating favorable conditions for overcoming mutual nostility and mistrust; and normalizing relations among the states in a given region. Other premises include regional pledges to renounce force and the threat of force; avoiding any action that can unsettle the political and military situation in a given region; renouncing attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states; and promoting political and economic cooperation in order to facilitate detente and to eliminate the source of regional tensions. In the case of regional disarmament the same fundamental principles should be followed as in the case of general disarmament.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that efforts to find regional disarmament measures should be concentrated primarily in the regions in which there is the greatest density of armaments, in which mutual confrontation is particularly intense or in which there is a danger that it may increase. All the states in a given region (or subregion) should have the right to participate in working out regional (or subregional) disarmament solutions on the principle of equality and reciprocity and should not refuse to participate in talks and accords. [paragraph continues]

Regional disarmament negotiations should not hinder bilateral and multilateral worldwide disarmament efforts. The reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic lists the following issues at the top of the list of the issues that merit specific solutions in the area of regional disarmaments: freezing, limiting and reducing armed forces and nuclear and conventional armaments; banning the production, sales and purchases of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons; preventing the territorial spread of new kinds and systems of weapons; and limiting the qualitative arms race. The reply also mentions the withdrawal and liquidation of specific kinds of existing weapons (ground, sea and air); reductions in military expenditures; the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace areas; and the liquidation of military bases in foreign lands.

In the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic the regional measures aimed at reducing the danger of war, especially nuclear war, have a very important role to play. They include regional accords on preventing the outbreak of war and measures aimed at increasing mutual trust and stability. Recalling the proposals submitted in November 1976 by the Warsaw Pact states on just this issue, the Government of the Polish People's Republic expressed the conviction that also the measures worked out during the CSCE and included in its final act for the purpose of building trust, as well as the practice based on these measures, can constitute a crucial element of strengthening trust in a given region.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, the reply states in conclusion, believes that the general issues of regional disarmament can be examined by the UN special session, but that specific regional disarmament measures should be worked out by the group of states concerned. There is no doubt that the cause of regional disarmament could be advanced by speedily convening a world disarmament conference that would examine the ways and methods of achieving universal and total disarmament as well as partial measures, and that specific measures could be examined first of all by the states whose interests would be particularly involved.

CORRECTED VERSION OF WRZASZCZYK TREATY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

AU2510036Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[A portion of the speech by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZRP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, which he gave at a meeting in Warsaw on 21 April to mark the 33d anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, was inadvertently omitted in the item published in the 26 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 2. The fuller version of the Wrzaszczyk speech is printed below.]

[Excerpt] Disarmament, including the elimination of a nuclear catastrophe, is a guiding motif of the peace program of the party of the Soviet communists. We regard this program as a platform of coordinated foreign policy activities for the entire community of the socialist states. For us Poles the cause of peace is especially close and dear. "Life in freedom and peace is the foremost and most fundamental human right," Edward Gierek said last year at the Warsaw congress of the builders of peace. "Only if this right is guaranteed is it possible to implement all other human rights and freedoms. Exactly this aim--insuring the permanence and inviolability of freedom and peace for all nations in Europe and the world--is the guiding light of our policy and the policy of our socialist friends and allies."

The human right to live in peace has always been a central concern of the international workers' movement. A natural consequence of this was that the Leninist peace decree was the first act of the victorious Soviet Government. This decree expressed the great humanitarian mission of socialism, which is the first system that has created the possibility of eliminating wars from the lives of nations and is trying to implement this at a time when the centers of imperialism and aggression are in existence and still possess considerable power. This illustrates the enormity and complexity of the tasks facing the peace policy of the states of the socialist community.

At present the main element of this policy is moving from general political agreements to specific activities in the area of curbing or at least stabilizing the arms race. The key point at issue is to freeze, limit and, in the long run, eliminate the mass destruction weapons. This makes it plain that the attempts to introduce new mass destruction weapons such as the neutron bomb merit special condemnation because they strike a blow at the burning need to achieve progress in disarmament negotiations, and can initiate a new phase in the arms race, negatively affecting the political climate.

Despite all kinds of complications in international life, the prospects for peace and disarament are historically feasible. Socialism has already proved its inexhaustible possibilities for developing a new and just image of the world. This image is already different from what it was in 1917 and quite different from what it was 33 years ago when just before the anti-Hitlerite war ended representatives of Poland and the Soviet Union signed their first treaty of alliance.

At that time the socialist system was greatly expanded, social changes were intensified and the construction of a developed socialist society was begun by many countries. The colonial system fell apart, and most of the states set up on its ruins are now important elements of the anti-imperialist front. Capitalism has entered a new phase of crisis. The possibilities of the states of the socialist community to influence world events are constantly increasing for the benefit of peace and national self-determination.

The present processes within the socialist community are of great significance. One of the particularly prominent expressions of these processes is the comprehensive development of Polish-Soviet relations. The course and results of Comrade Edward Gierek's recent visit and talks with CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev have again confirmed that these relations are becoming increasingly more effective for the two sides in all areas--from policy and economy through ideology and culture. They have further stimulated the intensive development of mutual cooperation.

The talks between the leaders of our two parties also expressed the Polish-Soviet close cooperation in developing and implementing the concordant policy of the socialist countries aimed at consolidating detente, halting the arms race and insuring for all nations the right to live in peace.

The meetings between the leaders of our two parties are of extremely crucial significance for Polish-Soviet relations as a whole and for developing cooperation within the entire socialist community. The accords reached during these meetings are of great importance for mapping out the main lines of a higher phase of our cooperation and constitute the starting point and basis of all other initiatives and measures.

Guided by these decisions, Premiers P. Jaroszewicz and A. Kosygin mapped out during their January meeting the development lines of our economic cooperation at present and in the eighties. All the economic bodies, ministers, industrial associations and hundreds and hundreds of plants are implementing these lines.

The collaboration of the leading forces of Poland and the USSR--the PZPR and the CPSU--is a decisive factor in the development of mutual cooperation, the ideological cooperation between the two fraternal parties, especially in the worldwide propagation of the truth about the role and achievements of socialism and in exchanging the experience acquired in the economy, science, culture and the development of socialist democracy.

Polish-Soviet economic cooperation is outstanding proof that our partnership has reached new heights more consistent than ever with our mutual needs and possibilities and with the ever faster development of the economic cooperation among the socialist countries.

There is no doubt that the fact that Poland and the Soviet Union need each other insofar as their resources and production potentials are concerned, and that their cultural traditions and economic tasks are similar is of great benefit to our two countries in their bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Mutual assistance and exchanges of experience and practical knowledge acquire very tangible forms under these conditions.

Our present trade with the Soviet Union, which is Poland's largest economic partner, accounts for one-third of our foreign trade. Whereas in the past 5-year period the value of Polish-Soviet trade amounted to just over $16 billion, it is now approaching the sum of R7 billion each year. The imports of Soviet grains, oil, natural gas, iron ore, non-ferrous metals and other fuels and raw materials are playing an important role in the development of our country. These imports are the basis of stable and long-term supplies for our economy and protect them against the difficulties of the world markets. This applies to other areas than just raw materials. Thanks to the supplies of investment installations and scientific-technical assistance from the Soviet Union, the 33 years since the signing of the treaty Poland has built or thoroughly modernized over 300 industrial structures. With the help of Soviet iron ore and equipment as well as specialists we are constructing the Katowice metallurgical combine, part of which has been in operation for several months and has produced over 1 million tons of steel.

Poland, too, is increasingly participating in meeting the Soviet needs in raw materials: it continues to export to the USSR coal, coke, sulfur, copper, zinc, sodium and other products. Our exports to the Soviet Union of complete plants are increasing; they include ships, sulfuric acid plants, fiberboard plants and sugar mills. We also export machines, installations and industrial goods, which our Soviet customers always praise.

But trade and the figures illustrating it are not all. The past few years have seen very considerable qualitative changes in our mutual relations. In particular, higher forms and contents of economic cooperation such as production specialization and cooperation, joint investments and coordination of long-term plans have now been developed.

In the past few months the leaderships of our parties and governments have decided to work out comprehensive cooperation programs for the period up to 1990.

Qualitative changes have also occurred in our scientific-technical cooperation. Since the last war we have supplied each other with over 13,000 documented investment, design and technical plans.

Finally, it is also very important that Polish-Soviet cultural contacts and exchanges of artistic assets and of achievements of the social and humanist sciences are developing with increasing intensity and that insofar as tourism is concerned, our citizens head the foreign tourist lists in Poland and the Soviet Union.

As you see, ours is a partnerlike cooperation, one that brings tangible benefits to each side. The prospects of this cooperation have been expanded by the CEMA comprehensive program for the economic integration of the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

As participants in the joint ventures envisaged by this program, Poland and the Soviet Union have submitted many important proposals and are creative centers of original thought and dynamic upsurge in the integration process, which is being accompanied by an increasingly better comprehension of the problems solved by our societies and by an increasingly better adaptation of our cooperation to the present and long-term potentials and needs of Poland, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

The indestructible structure of friendship and cooperation among nations can grow and gain in strength through the amalgamation of material assets and spiritual values, intellectual and emotional factors, and profound ideological inspirations and features of human solidarity. The present comprehensive Polish-Soviet relations, constitute just such a structure; relations based on the principles of brotherhood and proletarian internationalism and on the principles of the ideological unity of the two parties.

If we are now summing up the political, economic and ideological consequences of the treaty we signed 33 years ago it is not only to review the past, but to look forward to the future as well; to evaluate the new, broader and ever more promising prospects of Polish-Soviet cooperation. Our summing up is definitely positive. The alliance, friendship and cooperation between our fraternal states and nations are of good service for the cause of socialism and peace and the favorable development and strengthening of Poland's and the Soviet Union's security. As for our prospects, let us cite Comrade Edward Gierek's words at the January second national party conference: "Mapping out the plans for the country's further development, we should link them even more to our efforts to tighten our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. This is the basic premise for further increasing and consolidating Poland's economic potential, strength and sovereignty."

Comrades, socialist Poland and the Soviet Union are now linked by lasting ties of friendship, unity and brotherhood. This unity rests on the community of the aims of socialist construction--aims whose crux are efforts to create increasingly better living conditions for our peoples and to fully implement the ideals of socialism. The relations between our countries are based on Leninist principles, on proletarian internationalism, on the political identity of our two countries and on the ideological unity of the two fraternal parties. These principles are the basis of the important treaty we signed 33 years ago, they have passed their practical test with flying colors and are now determining the lasting prospects of our relations.

BRIEFS

POLISH-TUNISIAN COOPERATION--Warsaw, 18 April, PAP--A programme of cooperation in science and culture for the years 1978-1979 was signed in Warsaw today between the governments of Poland and Tunisia. The document initialled by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Ambassador of Tunisia to Poland Abdeljelil Mahiri specifies the subjects of collaboration in culture, art, science, education and mass media. [Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD]

VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES IN SESSION--The 17 April session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee secretaries responsible for organizational matters discussed current tasks of further strengthening party ranks, improving the style and methods of party work and deepening socialist democracy. The session was attended by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski; Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, head of the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism; and Krystyn Dabrawa, head of the Organization Department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU251900Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved the report and proposals on improving the organization and carrying out of capital repair work on machines, equipment and installations. The intensification of the country's entire industrialization process, the increase in the degree of automation in all sectors of the national economy brought about a diversification and development of machines, equipment and installations and presented ever more complex tasks for the units in charge of repair work. The Executive Political Committee decided that specialized centrals should be responsible for capital repair work on technical equipment and installations and on equipment for construction by insuring the necessary technical assistance.

Standardized equipment of general use, especially complex and precision machine tools, manufactured in our country or imported, shall be repaired in specialized enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building or with the technical assistance of the manufacturing enterprise.

The Executive Political Committee decided that repair capacities should be developed, units for repair of construction equipment should be better streamlined according to types of equipment, technical assistance should be organized according to centers and productive enterprises, and that warehouses for subassemblies and spare parts for machine tools should be set up and organized according to areas. It was also decided that the execution of capital repair work should be included in the annual plans of the specialized enterprises, as well as the production of the necessary spare parts.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed a report on the results of the analysis of resolving material stockpiles available 1 January 1978 and worked out measures to insure proper material-technical supply for the national economy and to respect stocks envisaged by state plan.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed a report on the situation of labor protection in 1977. It was decided that the measures worked out by the party-state leadership to improve labor protection activity have increased responsibility and intensified concern for continuously improving work conditions, they have prevented and decreased accidents and contributed to the more efficient use of important material and financial means made available by the state for labor protection.

As a result, last year the total number of work accidents was 5.6 percent less than in 1976. Notwithstanding, the Executive Political Committee decided that the number of work accidents is still great and set new and important tasks for economic ministries, for the Ministry of Labor, and the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions to improve activity in this field.

The Executive Political Committee recommended that all questions linked to the technical side of labor security should be taken into consideration when enterprises, halls and sections are being designed and during the stage of designing and manufacturing installations and equipment. It was also recommended to intensify control at all levels by placing greater emphasis on organizing the activity of preventing accidents on the basis of improving instructions and propaganda in the field of labor protection and by emphasizing the efficiency and responsibility of those people who organize and lead the production process.

It was recommended to increase the quality of instruction on labor protection in all forms of professional training: training courses, schools, secondary schools and high schools.

The Executive Political Committee also examined how the legal provisions are applied regarding the control of the origin of the incomes not gained by lawful means by certain persons. It was decided that the party bodies and organizations, the leaderships in socialist units, the militia bodies, the prosecutor's office, justice and financial bodies have shown concern for improving the legal status in utilizing material and financial funds, defending the integrity of public wealth by restricting and eliminating the opportunity to achieve income by ilicit means. At the same time, proceeding from the shortcomings that still exist in this field, the Executive Political Committee set the task for the party bodies and organizations, the mass and civic organizations, ministries and the relevant central bodies to intensify their activity to stop certain people from getting rich by ilicit means and to insure the resolute application of the state laws and the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

It was recommended to improve the legal provisions, institutionalize a central commission, county commissions and a commission of the Bucharest Municipality to guide, lead and insure uniform control of activity in this field. It was recommended to complement the number of members on the research commissions with workers who are directly active in the production process and to adopt other measures aimed at effectively and efficiently resolving all cases of gaining income by means other than work.

The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee then resolved current problems of party-state activity and of our country's foreign relations.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on his meeting and talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of opening construction work on the Turnu Magurele-Nicopole hydroelectric complex.

The Executive Political Committee highly appreciated the results of the New Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialog which, like all meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, marks a significant moment in the upward evolution of bilateral relations and makes an important contribution to strengthening fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, in the interest of building socialism and communism in Romania and Bulgaria and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The opening of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian economic project by the two party-state leaders--the Turnu Magurele hydroelectric complex--is a telling expression of continuously developing economic cooperation in higher forms; a field in which positive results have been recorded thus far.

The Executive Political Committee especially appreciates the decision of the two heads of state to expand and intensify all-round Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in keeping with the increasing economic potential of the two countries and with the progress recorded by Romania and Bulgaria in all fields of socialist construction. The important fact was also stressed that on the basis of what has been agreed upon, an ever broader cooperation will be achieved between the RCP and the BCP, between the state bodies, the civic organizations and the working people of the two countries.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee believes that, in the spirit of the understanding reached during the summit dialog, cooperation between our parties and countries will deepen in the field of international life thus contributing, through joint actions and efforts, to establishing truly equitable relations among states, constructively resolving the complex problems of the contemporary world, establishing a new world economic order and to insuring a climate of trust, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov have stressed the determination of our parties, states and peoples to support the struggle by peoples for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for social progress and free and independent development.

In unanimously approving the signed documents, the understandings and conclusions that have been reached on this occasion, the Executive Political Committee formulated measures for their application in practice and for the ever more intensive development of cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, between the parties and peoples of the two friendly countries at various levels.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then presented a report on his state visit, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the United States at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter.

The Executive Political Committee expressed deep satisfaction with the particularly fruitful results of the visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the United States and assessed it as a great political success and an event of the greatest significance with profound consequences for bilateral relations and with an extensive impact on international life.

Stressing the intensive working nature and broad expanse of official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter, the Executive Political Committee believes that the Romanian, U.S. summit dialog opens new prospects for cooperation between Romania and the United States, in the interests of the two countries and the cause of international cooperation and peace. The meeting stressed the keen interest of both sides to better utilize the possibilities for expanding economic cooperation in new and highly efficient forms such as cooperation ventures in the production process in top fields of contemporary technology, joint societies and cooperation in third markets. The joint desire was expressed to expand the exchange of cultural values in the field of science, literature, art and in other cultural spheres.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the importance of the signing of the joint declaration by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter which stresses the desire to expand bilateral relations on the basis of the new principles of equality and international equity, to promote and facilitate broader trade exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the importance of contacts between the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and top members of the House of Representatives and the Senate and prominent figures in economic, financial, scientific-technical and cultural life and representatives of the press, radio and television in the United States; contacts that reflected the appreciation Romania and its achievements enjoy in U.S. public opinion. They showed the desire to contribute to expanding and deepening cooperation and to intensifying contacts between our countries and peoples.

In thoroughly discussing the various political, economic, scientific and cultural aspects of relations between the two countries, the Romanian-U.S. summit was an occasion for a broad exchange of views, in a spirit of sincerity and mutual understanding, on a range of essential problems of international life.

The sides stressed the determination of the two countries to actively contribute to achieving real security on the European Continent by implementing the provisions of the Helsinki final document, to achieving disarmament and especially nuclear disarmament, eliminating the phenomenon of underdevelopment and establishing a new world order and to resolving the state of tension and conflict in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa and in other parts of the world by political means and to establishing a world of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The Executive Political Committee believes that the visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the United States, which has had a broad positive international response and which has been endorsed and approved by all our people, once again proves the realism and correctness of the foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania and is an aspect of the basic guidelines of the 11th congress and of the party national conference on expanding friendly relations with all world states, irrespective of social system.

The Executive Political Committee set the task for ministries and other state organizations to take appropriate measures to give concrete shape to Romanian-U.S. cooperation ventures agreed upon during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's and Comrade Elena Ceausescu's visit to the United States.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETING 25 APR

AU251735Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Working People's National Council, this morning chaired the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Working People's National Council. The Executive Bureau established the agenda for the plenum of the Working People's National Council and approved the documents submitted to the plenum for discussion. At the same time, the Executive Bureau discussed and approved the proposals on improving the organizational framework of the management councils of ministries and other state central bodies, as well as certain modifications of the bureau's composition. The meeting also discussed and approved the proposals for establishing a commission of the Working People's National Council and their composition. The proposals were forwarded to the plenum of the Working People's National Council for discussion and endorsement.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning also chaired the opening of the plenum proceedings of the Working People's National Council. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's arrival in the hall was greeted with particular warmth and enthusiasm by the participants in the plenary session.

Upon the proposal of the Executive Bureau, the plenum approved the following agenda:

1--A report on the progress of the working people's general meetings that had taken place in January-February 1978 and the manner in whichthe decisions adopted by the Working People's National Council of October 1977 have been applied;

2--On the [as heard, word "report" not mentioned] mass political and cultural-educational activity carried out by the Working People's Councils to fulfill the tasks under the national plan regarding the overfulfillment of plan tasks for 1978;

3--A report on the analysis, on the basis of an inventory, of the economic and financial results recorded in 1977 and during the first quarter of 1978;

4--On improving the remuneration law according to quantity and quality of work performed;

5--The draft law on organizing and leading socialist state units;

6--Certain organizational questions.

The plenum adopted measures to improve the organizational framework of the management councils in ministries and other state central bodies. In order to insure the implementation of the decisions made by the party national conference of December 1977 on improving the organizational framework for the participation by the workers' class in the society's leadership, the plenum decided to broaden the composition of the management councils of ministries from 25-50 to 30-60 members, thus insuring the necessary conditions for greater participation by the working people in the ministry leadership and a better representation of subordinate units in the council.

Thus the management council will include 9-18 representatives of the working people in subordinate units and in ministries, representing 30 percent of the total number of council members. In economic ministries, two thirds of the representatives of working people will be workers and foremen from major subordinate centrals and enterprises. In non-economic central bodies and ministries two thirds of the representatives of working people will be workers and foremen from the major industrial, construction and transportation enterprises, while one third will be representatives of working people from subordinate units of the respective ministry, in accordance with the nature of their activity.

The plenum also decided to establish the executive bureau of the management councils at a department level as well, which will insure the collective leadership of their activity as is the case in the ministries. Thus the plenum decided that the composition of department councils should be increased from 15-45 members to 20-50 members. The department council will also include 6-15 representatives of the working people, which totals 30 percent of the council members, two thirds of these being workers and foremen who are directly active in the production process in subordinate units.

The plenum decided to increase the number of vice chairmen in the Executive Bureau of the National Council from 6 to 9. Thus the plenum elected as vice chairmen of the Working People's National Council Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socioeconomic Organization; Ion Salagean, miner at the Lupeni mining enterprise in Hunedoara County; and Nicolae Lazar, milling cutter at the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise.

The plenum also decided to establish three commissions of the Working People's National Council and elected their bureau:

1--The Commission for Questions of Labor and Collective Leadership; Comrade Constantin Dascalescu was elected chairman of this commission. Comrades Cornelia Filipas, secretary of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions; Pantelimon Gavanescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; Cornel Boca, foreman at the Galati iron and steel plant; and Andrei (Silac), chairman of the Cluj County Council for Workers' Control, were elected vice chairmen, and Comrade Iosif Szasz, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee, was elected secretary.

2--The Commission For the Living Standards, Work Conditions and Social Problems: Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions, was elected chairman.

Comrade Lazar Nicolae, worker at the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise; Mihai Hirjau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; Elena Timofte, laboratory assistant and secretary of the party committee of the Tesatura enterprise in Iasi; and Elena Szabo, spinner at the Oltul textile mill in Sfintul Gheorghe, Covasna County, were elected vice chairmen and Comrade Paraschiv Benescu, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee, was elected secretary.

3--The Commission For Questions of Political-Educational Activity: Comrade Elena Nae, vice chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions, was elected chairman. Comrades Pavel Stefan, secretary of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions; Nicolae Croitoru, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; Jana Dumitrescu, foreman at the Bucharest enterprise for precision instruments; and Ladislau Hegedus, state secretary at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, were elected vice chairmen, and Comrade Ilie Matei, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee, was elected secretary.

In the afternoon, the proceedings of the Working People's National Council took place within the framework of the three commissions. The plenary session continues.

Plenum Continues, Agenda Passed

AU2611300Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] The Working People's National Council plenum continued proceedings today, chaired by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu. "At this hour, Nicolae Ceausescu is delivering a speech from the plenum rostrum, followed with keen interest by the participants."

The participants examined the documents listed on the agenda and passed the following:

--Report on the general meeting of working people held in January-February 1978 and on the implementation of the 1977 decisions of the Working People's National Council on mass political and cultural-educational activities;

--Balance-sheet-based report on the 1977 economic-financial results and results obtained in the first quarter of 1978;

--Draft bill on improving the remuneration law according to the quantity and quality of work performed;

--Draft bill on the organization and leadership of state socialist units.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU VISITS TURKEY

Departs 25 Apr

AU2510300Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 25 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Ankara today on an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

Official Talks Begin

LD261412Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1203 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, (AGERPRES), 26/4/1978--Official talks between the Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu and the Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit started in Ankara, on April 25.

The two heads of government exchanged information on the present concerns of Romania and Turkey in the process of their economic and social development.

The two prime ministers thoroughly analysed the stage of the Romanian-Turkish relations of collaboration especially in the economic field, of the technical, scientific and cultural exchanges and of the cooperation in production; both sides pointed out the upward course of the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Turkey, the positive results obtained following the understandings reached and the decisions taken by the presidents of the two countries during the mutual top-level visits in Bucharest and Ankara. Special heed was paid to the identification of new possibilities for the further development of the Romanian-Turkish economic relations.

The two heads of government considered that the results obtained by Romania and Turkey in the carrying through of the national development programme ensure a broad prospect to the expansion at a still more sustained rhythm of the Romanian-Turkish cooperation, to the achievement of new and efficient cooperation ventures in domains having special importance for their national economies, conferring thus stability and durability to the bilateral economic relations.

The same day, Bulent Ecevit gave a dinner for Manea Manescu; attending were the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian prime minister on his Turkish visit, as well as Turkish officials. During the dinner, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the two prime ministers raised toasts.

The Romanian and Turkish heads of government pointed out that the traditional relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Turkey witness a favourable evolution to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

In the context of the continued development of the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Turkey, the two prime ministers remarked with satisfaction the over 10 times growth of the commercial exchanges in 1977 compared with 1971. The economic cooperation, they underlined, develops in important domains of the economies of the two friendly countries as, for instance, in oil industry, machine-building, chemical, extractive and power engineering industries, as well as in science and technology, in the cultural, artistic, educational and tourist exchanges.

The two prime ministers also pointed out in the toasts that the positions of Romania and Turkey on the main international issues are similar or very close, [a] fact that determines a fruitful collaboration between the Romanian and Turkish representatives to international organizations.

On April 25, the Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the modern Turkish state, the first president of the Republic of Turkey.

Meets With President Koruturk

LD262333Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2200 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The president of the Republic of Turkey, Fahri Koruturk, on Wednesday received Comrade Manea Manescu, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and had friendly talks with him. The Romanian prime minister conveyed a warm message of friendship to President Fahri Koruturk and Mrs Koruturk, and wishes of health and personal happiness, prosperity and new successes for the friendly Turkish people from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu.

Expressing warm thanks for the message, President Fahri Koruturk asked Mr Manescu to convey from him and Mrs Koruturk warm greetings of friendship to comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, wishes of health and personal happiness and of progress and prosperity for the friendly Romanian people.

President Fahri Koruturk highly praised Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal contribution to the multifaceted development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Turkey. He expressed special praise and esteem for the head of the Romanian state, a powerful personality on the world political scene. The Turkish president was informed about the results of talks between the prime ministers of Romania and Turkey. He particularly praised the results of these talks and decisions adopted in them aimed at developing and further diversifying bilateral cooperation in all fields of mutual interest. The development of friendly relations between Romania and Turkey in all fields was pointed out and the fact that the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries fully corresponds with the interests of their peoples and contributes greatly to the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world was emphasized. The particular importance of top-level talks in Bucharest and Ankara and of documents signed on those occasions for the development and diversification of links between Romania and Turkey was also pointed out.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Turkish reportage on Prime Minister Manea Manescu's activities during his official visit to Turkey see the Turkey section of the 26 April and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY GHANA'S FELLI

Departs 26 Apr

AU261040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1978--Colonel Roger J.A. Felli, commissioner for foreign affairs of Ghana, left Bucharest on April 26, after an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of this country.

Makes Departure Statement

AU261047Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0931 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1978--We leave Romania satisfied, satisfied with the visit made, satisfied with the talks we had and very impressed by and full of affection for the Romanian people, said Colonel Roger J.A. Felli, commissioner for foreign affairs of Ghana, at the end of his visit to this country.

As to the bilateral relations, he said, there are concrete possibilities for their expansion in the technical, economic and commercial domains. We have signed agreements for the building of food products and fish products factories, of timber and furniture factories, and there are still many other domains in which we can develop cooperation. As a matter of fact, the enterprises, the education institutes, the agricultural units we visited are a source of inspiration for the other developing countries. We have more than 100 young Ghanaian people who are studying in Romania, some of them with stipends given by the Romanian state and others with stipends given by the Ghanaian state.

Moreover, our views on international issues, the guest added, are similar. The relations between Romania and Ghana are excellent, the Ghanaian guest said pointing out that these relations have been encouraged by the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Ghana last year.

Joint Communique Issued

LD262144Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1978--The communique was released today in Bucharest on the Romanian visit paid by Colonel Roger Joseph Felli, commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

During their official talks, the communique shows, the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Ghana expressed their satisfaction at the positive course of bilateral relations, emphasizing that their development is a direct consequence of the decisions taken and understandings established by the heads of their states.

They reiterated their governments' wish to work firmly for the finalization at the soonest of the cooperation activities in farming, mining, oil, woodworking, modernization of Ghanaian railways and other compartments of mutual interest, as also for the amplification and diversification of trade exchanges, in conformity with the top-level understandings.

The Romanian foreign minister and the Ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs signed, on behalf of their governments, the agreement of cooperation on ocean fishing and the agreement on maritime shipping. The two sides agreed on working for the negotiation and signing at the soonest of the agreements on guaranteeing investments and avoiding double taxation, as also of the protocol on good exchanges for the current year.

Approaching the current issues of international life, the two ministers emphasized the imperative demand for concerted and firm actions of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces to ensure the resumption, consolidation and development of the course toward broad international collaboration, for the definitive abolition of the policy of strength, of immixture in other states' internal affairs, of domination and redivision of the world into spheres of influence, which spells serious danger to the peoples' independent socio-economic development, to world peace and security. They reaffirmed the need for the relations among all states to be grounded on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from force and threat with force. Likewise they reiterated Romania's and Ghana's position on the democratization of international relations, the achievement of a new policy relying on equal collaboration among all nations, the ensuring of a broad participation of all developing countries, non-aligned states, small and medium-sized countries in the settlement of the main crises facing mankind.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two ministers expressed their deep concern about the conflicts and tensions between various states on that continent. They stressed the need that all efforts be deployed for force and military confrontation to be avoided, for negotiated solutions to be sought out with the observance of the states' territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, of the peoples' right to self-determination, without any outside immixture. The two ministers greeted the OAU efforts for seeking out peaceful solutions to the conflict issues in Africa and the strengthening of the African states' unity.

The Romanian and Ghanaian foreign ministers highlighted their countries' active solidarity with the just fight of the Zimbabwe and Namibia peoples' fight for independence and declared resolutely for the definitive abolition of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination of South Africa.

As part of the exchange of views on the evolution of the process of security and cooperation building in Europe, the two foreign ministers stressed the need for intensified efforts of all states for the actual materialization of the Helsinki conference documents, for concrete measures on military disengagement, on encouraging multilateral collaboration in economy, science and culture. The two foreign ministers agreed that the strengthening of collaboration and security in Europe, the establishment of new, democratic relations among all states on the continent influence in the positive international peace and security.

The two ministers declared for the resolute continuation of the process of peace-building in the Middle East, for a political, negotiated settlement of the conflict, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian issue based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, inclusive of its right to establish an independent state of its own, to ensuring territorial integrity and security of all states in the region.

The two ministers reiterated their countries' positions regarding the need for practical, efficient measures to be covenanted and materialized, regarding the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. They stressed the outstanding importance their countries attach to the impending UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The two sides highlighted the need for strengthened unity and solidarity among the developing countries, the non-aligned states, for intensified efforts towards the settlement of these important issues mankind is faced with. The two sides expressed their governments' wish to intensify the collaboration between Romania and Ghana internationally, within the United Nations, the Group of 77 and the non-aligned movement.

The commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana invited Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to pay an official visit to the Republic of Ghana, at a date suiting both sides. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING TANZANIAN ENVOY 26 APR

AU2618022 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, this afternoon received Daniel Narcis Mtonga Mloka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Tanzania to Bucharest on a farewell visit since he is ending his mission to our country.

The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

KING HUSAYN OF JORDAN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Welcomed by Tito

LD261248Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Brioni today for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

King Husayn was greeted and cordially welcomed by President Tito.

This is the Jordianian sovereign's first visit to Yugoslavia. A welcoming ceremony with the highest state honors was held on Brioni quay side for the eminent Jordianian guest.

Yugoslav-Jordanian talks will begin later this afternoon. This evening President Tito is holding a festive dinner in honor of the king of Jordan.

Tito Toast at Dinner

LD261817Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

["Tito Toast at Dinner for King Husayn"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Your Majesty, it is a pleasure to greet you and to wish you and your esteemed collaborators a warm welcome and a pleasant stay in our country.

The relations between Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Jordan, two independent, nonalined and friendly countries, have been developing successfully for years, especially on the economic plane, as well as within the movement of nonalined countries, as regards the solution of the conflict with Israel and in the United Nations.

I am convinced that your visit and our talks represent a new impetus to the further development and expansion of relations and cooperation between our two countries which we consider to be of mutual and wider interest. We highly appreciate this opportunity to exchange views with you about burning world problems, above all on the situation in the Middle East which has been for many years a worrying burden on international relations, as well as a heavy burden for all Arab countries and especially for the Palestinian people.

The Middle East situation is again becoming tense and even more complicated and dangerous. Your country is experiencing this directly. We are particularly concerned because we do not see the prospect of overcoming the existing crisis quickly. The policy of the Israeli Government, as well as the latest aggression in southern Lebanon, have only intensified our conviction that the Israeli Government does not wish a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis.

This is why it is particularly necessary to increase the efforts of all those directly interested and other international factors to move this crisis out of deadlock.

Of course, most of the efforts must be made by the Arab countries, above all countries which directly border on Israel and the PLO, while the engagement of other international factors will also depend a great deal on this.

We have always emphasized and now, too, we consider that the overcoming of disputes and conflicts between Arab [words indistinct] present the basic precondition for a successful Arab action and thus also for the solution of the Middle East crisis as a whole.

Of course, a solution means recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people in all aspects, including the right to self-determination and formation of an independent state. In this connection, only the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its participation in all plans for the solution of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question can insure the solution of the Palestinian question on a permanent basis.

It is well known that Yugoslavia supports all initiatives to find a just solution and to establish lasting peace in the Middle East. It will continue to do so and to make on its part an active contribution together with the nonalined and other countries.

It seems to us that the Geneva peace conference continues to represent [words indistinct] framework for the solution of this crisis on condition that it considers essential questions [words indistinct] the participation of all directly interested sides and the PLO as an equal partner.

We consider that a meeting of all directly interested sides, based on the proposal by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim could serve very usefully as a solid preparation for this conference.

Your Majesty, the solution of the Middle East crisis as well as of other crises, Cyprus, southern Africa and others, is closely connected with the development of the international situation and especially with the process of relaxation of international tension. I must say that the existing situation in the world is causing us concern.

Of course, there are also certain positive trends but major questions of international relations continue to be solved rather slowly and very often represent the source of various critical situations and disputes. This development is reflected especially unfavorably in the general position of the developing countries which, due to their insufficient development and difficulties in domestic development, are often exposed to various pressures and outside interference.

We are especially concerned about the disputes between the nonalined countries because they not only cause incalculable damage to their mutual relations but also to the movement for nonalinement.

The nonalined countries must not allow their disputes and difference to turn into open conflicts and thus become a means of bloc competition and influence with all the negative repercussions which also affect wider international relations. They must solve them in a peaceful manner and within the framework of accepted principles governing the relations between nonalined countries. This approach is particularly necessary as the movement for nonalinement has already affirmed itself as an important and irreplaceable factor in international relations without which it is difficult to imagine the solution of the most important problems in the world. This means, however, that the nonalined countries should not place their narrow interests and mutual problems above the historic obligations of us all to strengthen our solidarity and unity and to closely cooperate with other countries so as to contribute as much and as effectively as possible to the creation of a more secure present and to the building of a happier future for mankind.

The nonalined countries are facing important actions which require active engagement and the greatest possible contribution by all nonalined countries. I am referring here to the forthcoming meeting of the coordinating bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

We all bear great responsibility for encouraging and strengthening, by the results of these important meetings, wider trends connected with the solution of acute problems which press the world and for increasing cooperation between the nonalined countries. I also wish to emphasize here the importance of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which gives the opportunity to the nonalined and developing countries, together with the members of the world organization to achieve a historic turningpoint and to contribute to the cessation of the dangerous arms race as well as to the process of disarmament.

Your Majesty, I would like once more to stress my pleasure at your visit and our meeting, convinced in the usefulness of our talks and in the need for closer cooperation between our two nonalined countries.

I raise this glass to the health of Your Majesty, to the health of our dear guests, to the further prosperity of the friendly Jordanian people, to a comprehensive development of relations between our countries and to the further strengthening and ever wider activity of the movement for nonalinement in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

Husayn's Toast Reported

LD262231Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, April 26 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's persistent struggle for creating the movement of nonalignment was and is the source of inspiration for the world's small nations and their struggle for liberation, King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan said here this evening in response to President Tito of Yugoslavia's dinner toast.

King Husayn drew attention to the fact that the Middle East countries are victims of a colonialist and racist attack which has led to the expulsion of a part of our people, to the usurpation of the hold parts of the land of our ancestors, and to growing concern, war and unrest spreading in our region.

This attack has been daily pushing the world to the brink of war and fierce economic and political disturbances, King Husayn emphasized.

Our homeland will not become stabilized and, consequently, the world too, will not calm down, unless the usurped rights are restituted to those deprived of them by doing away with occupation and persecution, King Husayn emphasized. He underlined the importance of securing centuries-old rights to the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and their own future, and the right to live on their own land and on the land of their ancestors as free citizens, in dignity and without persecution.

King Husayn emphasized that Jordan works for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East on the basis of justice and dignity of the peoples in this area. He also pointed to the importance of the Arab countries' solidarity and to the need for close cooperation between the Arabs and other countries in the nonaligned movement.

Guests at Dinner

LD262324Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, gave a dinner at the white villa on Brioni tonight in honor of King Husayn I, sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The dinner was attended by Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Jordan; 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal cabinet; 'Amir Khammash, minister of the royal court; Nasir al-Batayinah, Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other personalities accompanying the Jordanian King.

On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Rudi Kilak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Radovan Pantovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Adm Branko Mamula; Col Gen Zika Stojzic; and other Yugoslav personalities.

During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Tito and King Husayn exchanged toasts.

Talks Begin

LD262212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2004 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--The official Yugoslav-Jordanian talks began at the white villa on Brioni this evening. In the course of the talks, President Tito and King Husayn of Jordan, accompanied by their closest associates, exchanged views on the most topical issues in the sphere of international relations. As has been learned, the latest situation in the Middle East was the chief subject of the talks.

President Tito stressed that it is essential for the solution of the Middle East crisis, which was assessed by both sides as causing concern, that the unity of the Arab countries be strengthened and that Arab countries should seek greater support in the nonalined movement. The president stressed that the United Nations is a very significant factor in the efforts and contributions for a just settlement of the Middle East problem.

In this connection President Tito pointed out that Israel is showing no readiness or desire to find a solution to the Middle East problem which would be broadly acceptable. On the contrary, the Yugoslav president stressed, Israel continues to be unyielding in sticking to its well-known attitudes.

King Husayn of Jordan briefed President Tito and his closest associates on the views and attitudes held by his country on the settling of the Middle East crisis. The Jordanian sovereign stressed the need for the Arab countries' unity and solidarity. Without that, in his view, it is impossible to solve the Middle East problem and overcome the long-standing crisis in that area.

King Husayn stressed that Israel continues to stick firmly to its old positions. Not only is it showing no readiness to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, but it is even capturing new ones. In the view of the Jordanian sovereign, thanks to outside help Israel is stronger militarily at this moment than ever before.

President Tito and King Husayn also exchanged views this evening about the relations between great powers and the present process of detente in the world. The president acquainted his distinguished guest with the results of his visits this year and last year and stressed that their basic aim and content had been an exchange of views on all topical problems of today's world--in particular about the policy of detente and the relations between great powers. The head of the Yugoslav state stressed that Yugoslavia is continually advocating that maximum efforts be made to preserve detente and to make it universal--by its content and by its geographical extent.

It has been learned that in the course of the Yugoslav-Jordanian talks reference was also made to the worrying development of the situation in the Horn of Africa. President Tito acquainted the Jordanian sovereign with the efforts by Yugoslavia in its desire to contribute to finding a solution to this crisis which is dangerous not merely for that region of African but also further afield. The president stressed that Yugoslavia is particularly worried by the fact that in the Horn of Africa the conflict is between two nonalined countries.

In his view maximum attention should be devoted to this hotbed of crisis at the forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries in Kabul and Belgrade.

During the talks King Husayn repeatedly expressed great satisfaction at having the opportunity and honor to meet President Tito for the first time in Yugoslavia and exchange views with him on questions of mutual interest. The Jordanian sovereign spoke with the greatest respect about the Yugoslav president, his great international experience and his significant role in world affairs.

In the two delegations' circles it is learned that President Tito and King Husayn hold close or identical views on almost all the themes discussed during today's talks.

The talks, with lasted nearly 2 hours, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; and Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic.

On the Jordanian side the talks were attended by Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal cabinet; Amir al-Khammash, minister of the Royal Court; and Nasir al-Batayinah, Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav-Jordanian talks will resume tomorrow morning. On that occasion President Tito and King Husayn, accompanied by their associates, are expected to exchange views on other topical international problems and on the possibilities for the further development and promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Husayn Calls for Arab Summit

JN262209Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Apr 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has affirmed that the basic condition for reaching a solution to the Middle East problem is Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. In a statement to the Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA on the occasion of his visit to Yugoslavia, his majesty called for an Arab summit conference.

His Majesty King Husayn praised Jordanian-Yugoslav relations, saying that these relations are positive.

MINIC ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON NAMIBIA

LD262315Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Yugoslavia today called on the United Nations to put an end to South Africa's colonialist and racist regime in Namibia. In so doing it expressed the view that South Africa is committing aggression against the people of Namibia, that its policy is aimed directly against the United Nations and that it is threatening peace and security and leading to bloodshed in Namibia. Yugoslavia also noted that various powerful non-African factors will not stand aside in the course of this development. All this could have very dangerous and unforeseeable consequences for the entire development of international relations.

Yugoslavia's position in this connection was outlined today at the ninth special session of the UN General Assembly by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs. The text of Minic's speech reads:

My country considers this special session to be exceptionally important. We see this session as the manifestation of the United Nations' resolve to at long last put an end to the rule of South Africa's colonial and racist regime in Namibia.

More than 10 years ago the United Nations deprived South Africa of the mandate over the territory of Namibia and assumed direct international responsibility for this territory and its people until their independence. In an effort to exercise the UN mandate and administer the territory, the UN council for Namibia, of which Yugoslavia is a member, has taken several significant initiatives. Thoughout this long period South Africa has done everything to prevent the United Nations from carrying out its international obligation to Namibia. It has continued with its illegal occupation of this territory, thus exacerbating the situation in Namibia and the situation in the whole of southern Africa.

This development in Namibia constitutes a threat to peace and security in that part of the world. This session should help the United Nations to exercise its direct international responsibility for Namibia and its people. It should strengthen the support for the international political efforts aimed at decolonizing Namibia and above all the support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, headed by SWAPO [South-West African Peoples' Organization], which the United Nations has recognized as the Namibian people's only true representative, and for the realization of the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence.

South Africa has recently stepped up military and police actions against SWAPO and reprisals against the people of Namibia. In the speech by Mr Sam Nujoma, the esteemed president of SWAPO, we heard that South Africa is creating a civil war situation by setting up tribal armies and launching a group of its own puppets. It is introducing weapons of mass extermination into this international territory, recruiting foreign mercenaries and threatening neighboring countries with fresh aggressive attacks. By continuing the work on its own nuclear weapons, it wishes to blackmail and intimidate the whole international community and stifle any opposition to its illegal occupation of Namibia and its hegemonistic policy in Africa.

This policy of South Africa constitutes aggression against the people of Namibia. It is directly aimed against the United Nations, which is responsible for this territory. It jeopardizes peace and security and is leading to bloodshed in Namibia, in the course of which various powerful non-African factors will stand aside. This development would have very dangerous and unforeseeable consequences for the entire development of international relations as a whole.

The five Western countries' action, aimed at arriving at a solution to the problem of Namibia through negotiation, has aroused broad interest among the international community. However, this action has so far yielded no result. South Africa has done all it can to create an untenable situation in Namibia, exacerbate the conflict and increase the threat to peace and security and to exploit the five Western countries' action for bargaining on the vital interests of the people of Namibia and for further postponing that territory's independence. The South African Government's reply to the group of five Western countries strengthens our conviction that South Africa wants to continue the annexation of Walvis Bay and its domination in Namibia. Its interpretation of the five Western countries' proposals is an indicator of the manner in which South Africa intends to exploit these proposals to achieve this goal.

The least that this General Assembly can expect from the five Western countries is a statement from them saying that they consider Walvis Bay to be an integral part of Namibia. In the course of this action by the Western countries South Africa annexed Walvis Bay, which is an integral part of Namibia and its only seaport. This way South Africa is most directly threatening the foundations of Namibia's economic and political independence, thus permanently bringing into question its security as well. We consider that the five Western countries, which assumed a great responsibility by launching their action, should not allow South Africa's racist regime to negotiate from the positions of strength and diktat. Yugoslavia resolutely rejects any compromise reached at the expense of Namibia's territorial integrity.

South Africa is planning to implement Security Council Resolution 385 on free elections in Namibia in a manner designed to enable it to continue to exercise control over this territory and liquidate SWAPO and the Namibian people's armed struggle, which it has so far failed to suppress with military forces. It demands to be allowed to keep its military bases in Namibia and appropriate Walvis Bay and enable its police to supervise the elections and its colonial and racist administration to control the process leading the country to its independence. It wants to reduce the United Nation's role to the minimum, to that of a mere observer, which, in a country in which it is doing all it can to give rise to violence and tribal conflicts, can lead to a situation similar to that in the former Belgian Congo in the sixties.

Bearing all this in mind we believe that at this decisive stage of the Namibian people's struggle it is of exceptional importance that all UN member states should embark on a resolute coordinated action which would lead to the unconditional and complete withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, including the withdrawal of the military, police, paramilitary and similar forces. In this sense we believe that the draft declaration the UN Council for Namibia has submitted to the General Assembly points to measures which should be adopted as speedily as possible.

The most important measures are those which the Security Council, relying on the General Assembly's support, should adopt to insure the speedy implementation of the United Nation's decisions on the establishment of Namibia's independence and the application of the appropriate sanctions against South Africa should the letter continue to oppose these decisions or delay their implementation.

Every individual member country of the world organization would contribute to the settling of the problem of Namibia if it respected the decisions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the UN Council for Namibia, recognized SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and prevented the recruitment of mercenaries by the Republic of South Africa for use in Namibia.

In pursuit of the same goal the United Nations should reject the annexation of Walvis Bay and exercise pressure on South Africa to make it to withdraw from this bay, which constitutes an inseparable part of Namibia.

Multinational companies based in the Western industrial countries are helping the racist regime by carrying out illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources. This behavior should stop forthwith.

While adopting the above measures it is necessary at the same time, in our view, to continue to make efforts aimed at arriving at a solution through negotiation. To this end it is indispensable to use every possibility and take into account all the proposals which can make it easier to achieve such a solution, the aim of which is the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The countries which have until today remained South Africa's partners bear a great responsibility for the success of a negotiated solution for Namibia, because they are able to exercise additional pressure on South Africa to make it withdraw from Namibia. These countries should at long last come to understand that the economic and other interests of all the developed countries would be better protected through agreement-seeking with a free and independent Namibia on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of the Namibian people than through cooperation with South Africa, which protects these interests by means of its armed power and the hated system of apartheid and racial discrimination. At this special session of the General Assembly it is necessary to unite efforts to define clear conditions which will enable Namibia to acquire independence as soon as possible, which at the same time also represents the way to settling the situation in southern Africa as a whole.

The elections envisaged by Security Council Resolution 385, which would be held in conditions acceptable to SWAPO and under the United Nation's effective supervision, should represent the means for the realization of the Namibian people's right to self-determination and the way to the peaceful and agreed settling of the Namibian problem.

These elections should not be allowed to be an outside framework, ostensibly democratic but essentially aimed at avoiding giving Namibia independence and making it more difficult for it to acquire it, in other words they would be aimed at liquidating the Namibian liberation forces lead by SWAPO.

Since the aim of a negotiated solution could only be Namibia's independence and South Africa's withdrawal from these international territories, South Africa, which is occupying Namibia, and SWAPO, which is fighting for its liberation, cannot be treated in the same manner and exposed to equal pressure.

The presence and active engagement of UN forces, which should also have to take over the role of maintaining the public order in the transitional period, should make possible the real transfer of power to the legal representatives of the people of Namibia.

The international community cannot renounce any means or method of pressure on the racist regime if the latter continues to defy it and delay Namibia's independence. Likewise, no one has the right, in this case, to demand from the people of Namibia and SWAPO that they renounce armed national liberation struggle or from any UN member country to give up extending any kind of aid to this struggle and this national liberation movement.

Together with the greatest number of UN member countries Yugoslavia is actively striving for the speedy independence of Namibia through the unconditional and complete withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia as a territorial entity. We believe that the numerous decisions made by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council should be implemented to settle the question of Namibia.

My country recognizes SWAPO as the true and only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and is extending every support and aid to its armed struggle and to the political and diplomatic efforts to insure the peaceful decolonization of Namibia and its full independence. We shall support every solution acceptable to the people of Namibia and to SWAPO, its representative, without which no decisions can be made on Namibia's destiny. It should be stated clearly that SWAPO has displayed sufficient flexibility and that it has made enough concessions in the present talks. It is now necessary for the racist regime to give an adequate reply to this attitude of SWAPO and withdraw from Namibia as soon as possible.

As a nonalined country, Yugoslavia considers the settling of the question of Namibia's independence to be of great significance for nonalined countries. The complete liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid has been one of the main goals of the movement of nonalined countries since its inception. Nonalined countries have always given full support to the struggle waged by the Namibian people, headed by SWAPO, for its freedom and independence, holding the view that the question of Namibia is inseparably linked with the problem of decolonization in southern Africa, where the decisive battle is being fought for the complete elimination of the remaining strongholds of colonialism and racism.

The establishment of Namibia's independence is not only of vital significance for the complete decolonization of southern Africa, it also represents a very significant contribution to the relaxation of international tension and to the consolidation of peace and security in Africa and the world. It is in this broader context of the development of international relations that we see the importance of the speediest possible positive settlement of the question of Namibia.

Inspired by these convictions, we expect this special session to represent an event of historical significance for the people of Namibia and its struggle for the realization of its noble yearning for freedom and independence, as well as an example of how the international community should solve acute international problems and eliminate hotbeds of crisis which threaten peace and security in the world.

Other Activities Reported

LD261250Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 26 Apr 78

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, April 26 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice-President and Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic has discussed with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in New York a number of international problems. The talks focused on the Namibian problem. Also discussed were the situation in the Horn of Africa, developments on Cyprus and the Middle East, and the forthcoming special United Nations General Assembly disarmament session.

In addition, Federal Foreign Secretary Minic has had talks with Sam Nujoma, Namibian liberation movement leader, Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame and Foreign Minister Martin Bongo. The Gabonese prime minister, this year's Organization of African Unity chairman, informed the Yugoslav Executive Council vice-president on the approach of African countries to the settlement of the Namibian problem. Support for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) at this time of brutal and open opposition to all attempts to deprive Namibia's people of their sovereign rights to self-determination, independence, territorial and national integrity, figure prominently in the approach.

The Gabonese prime minister and the Yugoslav Executive Council vice-president called for increased solidarity among non-aligned countries and for a settlement of crises in relations between some of them.

Foreign Minister Minic has discussed Namibia with Nigerian Foreign Minister Garba as well. "The identity of views was reaffirmed," spokesman said.

In New York, the Yugoslav foreign minister has also met with Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mkapa, Cuban State Council Vice-President Almeida, and other officials.

Vice-Presidents Minic and Almeida agreed on the need fully to support the SWAPO, the liberation of Namibia, and the country's territorial integrity.

As for the Horn of Africa, another topic of the Minic-Almeida talks, the Yugoslav side pointed to the indispensability of superseding the current tense and dangerous situation there. To achieve this, it is necessary to exercise respect for the integrity of all countries in the region and to solve problems peacefully. The Yugoslav side also warned about the "unforseeable consequences" of drawing external factors into the Horn of Africa crisis.

The Minic-Almeida exchange of views also covered a number of questions of interest to the non-aligned movement. Both sides were understood to have been eye to eye on the need for more active assistance to non-aligned countries in resolving their present or future conflicts in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, the setting up of a "mechanism of good offices" to help quickly deal with such situations was described as a worthwhile project.

Minic Returns to Belgrade

LD271152Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned from New York today where he took part, at the head of the Yugoslav delegation, in the work of the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia.

Milka Minic; Cvijeto Job, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Velimir Lalevic, deputy chief of the cabinet of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities returned together with Minic.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin Milos Minic and his associates were welcomed by Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Federal Executive Council; Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ivica Kojic, chief of the cabinet of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Naum Ackovski, deputy head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH CROATIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Officials Elected

LD261446Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--After the conclusion of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia a constituent session of the newly elected Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia was held, which was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac.

On Dr Dragosavac's proposal Milka Planinc was reelected president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia by acclamation, and Milutin Baltic was elected secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

A 15-member Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia was elected. Members of this body are: Milutin Baltic, Jakov Blazevic, Jure Bilic, Marijan Cvetkovic, Nada Filipovic, Rade Kalanj, Venceslav Kovacevic, Rene Lovrencici, Vlado Mihaljevic, Jozo Petovic, Dragutin Plasc, Milka Planinc, Branko Puharic, Ivica Racan and Jovo Ugrcic.

Graduate engineer Pavle Gazi has been nominated for the post of executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

At the same time new executive secretaries of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia were elected at the constituent session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. Marko Bezer, Josip Hrvatin, Andjelko Jukic, Petar Piskac, Stjepan Novakovic, Simo Rajic and Dejan Rebic were elected executive secretaries.

Resolution Adopted

LD2611307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0746 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Having examined the results of the 4 years of activity of the communists, the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia today adopted its program document--a resolution--which lays down the tasks of the League of Communists during the coming period. Visible results have been attained in all areas of socioeconomic and political life of the republic which open up new development possibilities.

The paramount task of Croatian communists in material production is to intensify the influence of the workers in associated labor and in so doing to improve their own material and social position. The next main task of Croatian communists and of all the working people and citizens of the republic is to open the process of a more dynamic and more stable development of economic and social activities through a free exchange of labor and by stepping up the qualitative factors of economic operations. Finally, the League of Communists of Croatia will continue to channel its activity into the affirmation of the interests of its own nation and of all the nations and nationalities of our country and into the further consolidation of the policy of nonalinement, and, as far as the international economic system is concerned, it will strive to extend economic relations especially with the nonalined and with the developing countries.

The congress resolution particularly stresses that with the implementation of direct self-management associated workers will be able to control the conditions and the results of their work through free and direct decisionmaking in organizations of associated labor. Hence the appeal to the communists to start action so that the workers in basic organizations of associated labor can establish reciprocal links in their joint interest to increase their own income and their overall income and do so with social resources on the basis of the rights of labor.

The distribution of the income thus earned must be economically rational and it must be channeled into the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and consolidation of the reproductive capability of associated labor; however, this must be done in such a way as to insure that all the participants in the distribution share in the way this income is eventually spent.

The congress resolution obliges the communists in Croatia to work out more consistently and more comprehensively a system which will make it possible for the workers, organized in basic organizations of associated labor, to control that part of their income which is associated via the banks. The banks themselves must be made into self-management associations of associated labor which devise and propose development programs on the basis of which basic organizations of associated labor come to a direct agreement on pooling their resources. The money issue policy must be developed in conformity with the above so that workers in basic organizations of associated labor can shape this policy on the basis of realistic commodity-money relations in basic organizations of associated labor which will prevent the use of accumulation through money issue by-passing associated labor decisions.

Communists are dutybound to contribute to the efficient functioning of the self-managing system of social planning in practice. The system of self-management planning, stresses the resolution, must be developed on the affirmation of self-management agreement-seeking and social negotiations in all areas of social reproduction which also calls for constant struggle against the traditional mentality, autarchic development, craft psychology and a technocratic approach, which frustrates efficient planning by the workers.

The League of Communists must work for a further reduction in the discrepancies in the degree of development of individual areas of the republic by means of pooling labor and resources and by joint development programs; it must also work for a reduction in the regional differences in the degree of development.

The program document of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia also urges the development of self-management socioeconomic relations in the countryside with the proviso that the major part of the activity has to be channeled into a consistent establishment of basic organizations of associated labor in agriculture, the food industry, trade and in cooperative and basic organizations of cooperative farmers as protagonists of income and of extended reproduction.

The greater export expansion of the Croatian economy must be based on those products which by its quality and production criteria can satisfy foreign market demands. As far as the establishment of the future development and inclusion into world economic processes is concerned. Account has to be taken of the orientation of the developing countries.

The League of Communists of Croatia will work for the implementation of the housing policy, for a more realistic planning of course-building and solution of housing needs which will bring about clearer prospects for all the working people. In this light it will be necessary to work more resolutely for a faster material development and direct agreement-seeking and negotiations among the working people and to 'insure the resources on the basis of reciprocal interests and solidarity.

The congress resolution obliges communists to encourage the self-management transformation of education and upbringing, of the health service, of science and of scientific research activity, primarily by linking these activities with associated labor on the basis of a free exchange of labor. Noted results have already been obtained in this which, in view of the importance of the aforementioned social activities, should prove their value only in the near future.

In the self-managing transformation of culture, the congress resolution sets Croatian communists the task of the development of cultural potentials and cultural activity of the entire social base. Culture should really develop as an inseparable part of the self-managing and production life of the basic organization of associated labor and the local community. Aiming at the freedom of cultural creativity for all creative potentials in society, communists must also stimulate the self-managing transformation of cultural institutions and of culture as a whole. The League of Communists must take as its point of departure the recognition that on the foundations of socialist self-managing relations and of full power of the working class as the nation's ruling class, national cultural rights and liberties acquire even richer democratic content. This is the ideological and social basis on which communists must exert efforts for the equal development and democratic and socialist spirit of culture. Insisting on the class and liberation aims of cultural policy and the humanist vision of cultural action, communists must gather up creative and progressive forces and struggle against the so-called autonomy and isolation of culture and its reduction to a traditional educational function, and also against the tendencies to alienate culture from the worker and against dogmatic-sectarian voluntarism and ultraleft radicalism.

In the section concerning the building of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management, the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia makes it incumbent upon the basic organizations of the League of Communists in basic organizations of associated labor particular to develop (in conjunction with all organized socialist forces) the basic organization of associated labor as the basis of socioeconomic relations of the political system and associated labor.

Communists are further obliged, in conjunction with other organized forces, to realize the constitutional conception of the local community in which working people and citizens, by pooling personal resources and the resources of associated labor, decide upon the realization of their joint interests. Communists have a similar task in the development of democratic relations in self-managing interest communities with the aim of direct decisionmaking by workers in free labor exchange regarding their joint and social interests.

In the development of the delegate system it is necessary for delegations to affirm themselves to a yet greater extent as the basis of delegate decisionmaking in order to realize full democracy and efficacy in the functioning of the delegate system, which makes it incumbent upon communists to aid them in preparing and passing decisions.

In this section the resolution defines the paths of communists in the realization of delegate relations in assemblies of sociopolitical communities and also in the formation of the commune as the political form of the economic liberation of labor, and also in the development of the delegate system at the republican level. In all these years the League of Communists, as the motive force, necessarily acts in the consolidation and further development of all democratic institutions, aiming to center its activities on self-managing associations and communities, without attempting to preempt their social role.

The League of Communists will in the coming period strive toward the socialization of national defense affairs and also of foreign policy affairs, which presupposes the full involvement of the broadest possible circles of working people and citizens in their creation, and in this sense the assumption also of responsibility for their implementation.

With regard to organization, the basis of the League of Communist's activity is the basic organization, upon the ability of which depends the total capability of the League of Communists. The main battle which the basic organization of the League of Communists must wage is in the basic organization of associated labor, and the congress resolution lays particular stress upon the fact that the basic organizations of the League of Communists must insure that the basic organization of associated labor becomes the focus of the most decisive influence of the working class.

In the section of the resolution on democratic relations in the League of Communists it is stressed that democratic centralism must be developed in practice as also the principle of creative discipline in the implementation of the fixed tasks and standpoints. Cooperation of members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in the development of the League of Communists policy and their responsibility for its realization must become the criterion for consistent realization of democratic centralism.

The resolution also stresses the need for ideopolitical training of members on the basis of Marxism, toward which end the congress made it incumbent upon the bearers of this training and education to further, in the shortest possible time, work on the Marxist education and ideopolitical training of communists.

Congress Concludes Work

ID262131Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--In the "Vatroslav Lisinski" concert hall this morning, at the plenary session chaired by Milutin Baltic, the delegates of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia approved by acclamation the reports of the five congress commissions which have been working very intensively the past 2 days.

After the debates in commissions and plenary sessions the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia continued by unanimously accepting the report on the work of the League of Communists of Croatia and its organs between the seventh and eight congresses, the report on the work and tasks of the League of Communists of Croatia in the development of socialist self-managing relations delivered to the congress by Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and also approved the work completed by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, the statutory and supervisory commissions.

By this decision the congress dissolved the present Central Committee and the statutory and supervisory commissions of the League of Croatia. The delegates at the congress then voted for new organs of the League of Communists of Croatia and the LCY and for delegates to the Eleventh LCY Congress.

After voting, the congress, at the plenary session presided over by Dragutin Plasc, heard and approved the report of the commission for petitions and grievances delivered by Milan Miskovic; and adopted the amendements and agenda to the statute of the League of Communists of Croatia, delivered to the congress by Jelica Radojcevic.

After a speech by Milutin Baltic, the participants of the congress of the League of Communists of Croatia adopted the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia.

The following people were elected to the new Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia by secret ballot:

Franjo Adler, Mate Andrijasevic, Petar Arbutina, Milutin Baltic, Stipe Baljkas, Marko Bezer, Pavao Bezan, Dusan Bilandzic, Ivo Bilandzija, Jure Bilic, Karlo Bilic, Milovan Birao, Jakov Blazevic, Vitomir Bolkovic, Marko Boric, Dragan Bracic, Ljubo Braskin, Ivo Cecic, Marijan Cvetkovic, Teodor Candrlic, Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, Pero Djetlic, Domijan Blaz, Milija Ducic, Ante Ferlin, Nada Filipovic, Bikla Filko, Pero Flekovic, Petar Framulovic, Martin Glavica, Cedo Grbic, Vlado Grdadolnik, Josip Gregoric, Ivica Gretic, Mrinko Gruic, Magdica Jranj, Josip Hrvatin, Ruza Ilicic, Ivica Ivanus, Ljuban Janjanin, Nada Jelic, Andjelko Jukic, Nikola Jukic.

Also Martin Jurasinovic, Nikola Jurcevic, Nada Juric, Zvonimir Juric, Drasko Jurisic, Marijan Kalcic, Marijan Kalanj, Rade Kalanj, Drago Kovacevic, Venceslav Kovacevic, Gordana Kosanovic, Nikola Fremarek, Ivan Krumek, Vjekoslav Krznec, Besko Lapic, Ivo Latin, Sveto Letica, Rene Lovrencic, Ratomir Majstorovic, Teofil Marelic, Franjo Marin, Anti Markovic, Rudolf Matosevic, Zeljko Mazar, Ivan Mecanovic, Vlado Mihaljevic, Davor Mihovilic, Zdenka Mikulcic-Drakulic, Zoran Milas, Milan Milic, Ante Milovic, Milorad Miscevic, Milan Miskovic, Zorica Mitkovic, Stjepan Novakovic, Cedomir Paic, Mile Parispovic, Rade Pavlovic, Vojin Petkovic, [paragraph continues]

Jozo Petovic, Petar Piskac, Milka Planinc, Dragutin Plasc, Pero Pletikosa, Janko Pocuca, Ante Poljak, Ivan Poropat, Milunka Puao, Branko Pharic, Iviva Raoan, Simo Rajic, Zvonko Rados, Nada Radosevic, Stjepan Rajek, Milan Rakas, Ante Raos, Dejan Rebic, Milan Rukavina-Sain, Jakov Sirotkovic, Petar Sitvuk, Marijano Smoljan, Konstantin Spajic, Vladimir Stanic, Ivanka Stankovic, Agnese Superina, Enver Sehovic, Marija Spoljaric, Dusan Suput, Stipe Suvar, Jadranka Tilijancic-Peranic, Branko Tolic, Stipe Tonkovic, Ferdinand Toplak Ivica Trnikop, Marija Troskot, Jovo Urgcic, Gvido Uni, Branka Uzelac, Zlatko Uzelac, Ivaca Valjalo, Drago Vlahinic, Velimir Vujnovic, Dusan Vukotic, Miljenko Zorko, Nada Zban, Branko Zigrovic and Franko Winter.

The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia elected the following comrades as members of the LCY Central Committee:

Vladimir Bakaric, Mirko Bozic, Luka Brocilo, Pero Cukon, Franjo Crodasic, Dusan Dragosavac, Anton Duda, Pavle Gazi, Bosiljka Janjatovic, Nenad Krekic, Ivica Kukoc, Ivo Margan, Milan Pavic, Ivo Perisin, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Slavko Sajber, Mika Spiljak, Franjo Varga and Josip Vrhovec.

The following were elected members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY: Anica Gradisar and Rade Zrinjanin.

Radojka Katic was elected member of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY.

At the end of the congress, Milka Planinc first expressed her thanks on behalf of all who had been elected to the republican Central Committee, the Statutory Commission and the Supervisory Commission and stressed that all of them, together with the communists of Croatia, will in their work implement the conclusions adopted at this congress and the decisions to be adopted at the forthcoming 11th LCY Congress.

Milka Planinc then assessed that the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia had, as she said, some different characteristics than earlier congresses. The last congress of the LCY had been truly a congress of major programmatic and long-term decisions. It unfolded the perspective for the development of socialist self-management, the relations of the nations and nationalities in our federal community for a lengthier period. This had been the basis on which the LCY unity, its greater link and unity with the working class and the people had been implemented.

In Milka Planinc's words, judging by the first impressions it could be said that as regards the long-term tasks this congress has provided the confirmation of this being the correct course, that the course of the 10th LCY Congress is already yielding results in practice both as regards the further consolidation of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities as well as regards material development. This congress is a confirmation of the correctness of the course of the 10th congress and this is the congress which carries the message: continue to persist relentlessly with the evolvement and creative application of the messages and decisions of the 10th congress.

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